The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,637 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	19th March
SURAT	3149	500	R. G. Murray	26th "
AUSTRALIA	3864	600	E. Ashdown	2nd April.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	9th "
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Nantes	16th "
CEYLON	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	23rd "
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	30th "
EGYPTIAN	2284	540	G. Estevaner	7th May.
GWALIOR	2753	500	P. Harris	14th "
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st "
				TUESDAY.
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th "
ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London vis Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	19th March.
PEKIN	3800	800	A. Symons	2nd April.
RAVENNA	3375	700		16th "
VICEROY	3118	600	M. de Horne	30th "
MOSETTA	3572	700	G. W. Brady	14th May.
ROHILLA	3300	700	W. Barratt	28th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 13, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 25th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 240, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 15, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the dandbooks.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will sail from Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	550	1st April 1886
MANILLA	5,000	550	1st May 1886
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	550	1st June 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and their Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 2, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	3rd April.
PANDORA	G. Mottel	3,500	550	16th "
POSEIDON (New)	G. Dauzich	4,600	650	3rd May.
BERENICE	B. Veroma	3,500	550	18th "
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	3rd June.
VORWARTS	P. Andrianich	3,800	500	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 450

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	1st April

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 16th March 1886.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

	Capt.	Tons.	H.P.	On or about
S.S. MERTON HALL	Barnes	4,100	700	26th May.
S.S. BYDAL HALL	Buck	2,700	400	3rd June.

Passengers booked Overland to LONDON via MALTA and NAPLES.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th March, 1886.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE Splendid steam-ship AUSTRALASAN, 3,700 tons, will sail from Bombay for London direct early in April, and passages can now be secured at moderate rates.

Her accommodation is for first-class passengers only, and she is fitted with every requisite for comfort.

The exact date of her departure will be advertised about the 25th instant. For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

CITY LINE.

THE first class steamer CITY OF CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, will sail for LONDON DIRECT on or about 27th March. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two bed cabins, baths, punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well-known as favourite passenger ship from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation.

For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Bombay, 8th March, 1886. Agents.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE s.s. CLAN BUCHANAN will sail from BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct about the 31st March.

This steamer has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and is favorably known on the Calcutta line. The Saloon and State rooms are on the upper deck. Separate music and smoking rooms.

For rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may be obtained free on application.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case	Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold	" 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case	Rs. 250
Do. in Hunting Case	" 275

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 19th March, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd March (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th March, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th March, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS
OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES,

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in blooms or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 5 each, Cash.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SUPERIOR LONDON-MADE BRUSHES.

BILLIARD TABLE BR.	HAT BRUSHES.
CARPET BRUSHES.	HORSE BRUSHES.
CLOTHES BRUSHES.	NAIL BRUSHES.
CORNICE BRUSHES.	PAINT BRUSHES.
CRUMB BRUSHES.	PLATE BRUSHES.
FLESH BRUSHES.	SCRUBBING BRUSHES.
URNITURE BRUSHES.	SHOE BRUSHES.
HAIR BRUSHES.	SPOKE BRUSHES.
HARNESS BRUSHES.	TOOTH BRUSHES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS.

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.
MAGIC LANTERN, with 3 in. lens, brass front and solar argand lamp, in neat black box	20 0
MAGIC LANTERN, with 3½ in. lens, brass front and solar argand lamp, in neat black box	27 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 3 in. condensing lenses, brass front, with 2 lenses, and best fountain lamp	32 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 3½ in. condensing lenses, polished mahogany body, lined with tin, brass front, with special double combinationachromatic front enses, rack and pinion adjustment, and fountain solar lamp	63 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 4 in. condensing lenses, oxycalcium spirit lamp, retort, purifier, gas bag, pressure board, tubing and one dozen limes	112 8
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, withpair with 3 in. condensers, in box with dissolver and two dozen assorted slides	58 0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 3½ in compound condensers in box with rack dissolver	112 8
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 4 in. compound condensers, rack dissolver, oxycalcium spirit lamps, retort, purifier, wedge gas bag, pressure board, tubing and one dozen limes	189 0
APHENGESCOPES for exhibiting opaque objects parties-de-visite, &c., in conjunction with aMagic Lantern	27 0
MAGIC LANTERN SLIDES, in mahogany frames—	
13 inch "Comic" per dozen	16 0
13 inch "Natural History" "	22 8
13 inch "Nursery Tales" "	16 0
14 inch "Comic" "	22 8
14 inch "Natural History" "	27 0
14 inch "Nursery Tales" "	27 0
CHANGING COMIC SLIPS "	12 8
LEVER ACTION SLIDES each	2 4
DOUBLE MOTION COMIC AND BEST LEVER MOTION SLIDES "	4 0
PANORAMAS, 14 inch, with moving objects "	7 4
CHROMATROPES, 3 inch diameter "	7 8
NATURAL HISTORY PHOTOS, coloured, "	2 8
ROYAL FAMILY PORTRAITS "	3 8
DIORAMIC VIEWS MOTTOES, GUIDE BOOKS.	

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held in the Cathedral Boys' School on THURSDAY, the 18th inst. at 5-30 p.m. THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP will preside. The Report of the Committee for the years 1884-85 will be presented.

G. H. LEWIS,
Hony. Secy. S. P. G.

LIGHT BEER FOR HOT WEATHER.

ST. PAULI LAGER BEER.

FRESH SHIPMENT just to hand, clear and sparkling, Rs. 22 per case of 4 doz. quarts and Rs. 28 per case of 8 doz. pints.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

"GOODE'S DESICCATED HORSE FOOD."

LARGELY used in England by some of the most eminent Trainers at Newmarket and by breeders of both Horses and Cattle. Recommended by many Veterinary Surgeons for all kinds of Horses, but especially for bad feeders; also by Colonel Heriot Maitland, C.B. who tried it in the late Soudan Campaign, and highly approved of it.

Is essentially a "Food" and not a condiment.

"FOR HORSE IN REGULAR WORK."

Goode's Desiccated Food	per day. 5 lbs.	or	Goode's Desiccated Food	per day. 21 lbs.
Hay	14 lbs.		Grass, Barley or Oats	5 lbs.
			Hay	14 lbs.

"FOR HORSE IN HARD OR FAST WORK."

Goode's Desiccated Food	8 lbs.	Goode's Desiccated Food	5 lbs.
Hay	10 lbs.	Grass, Barley or Oats	5 lbs.
		Hay	10 lbs.

ROGERS & Co., Agents.

EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

	s. d.
Rate for telegraphic remittances whereby payments are made at once in England	1 5 31-32 pr. Re
Cost of Telegram when Registered, Rs. 5-8.	
Ditto for demand drafts	1 6
Ditto for 3 months' sight drafts	1 6 3-32 "
Ditto for 6 months' sight drafts	1 6 1-4 "
Sovereigns, Rs. 13-10-6 each	

Government Currency Notes of any Circle of India are received by us in Bombay at par. Pay and other Allowances and Money generally drawn, remitted, and paid in India or England without charge for commission.

Further particulars on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Bombay, 32, Apollo St.; and London, 27, Leadenhall St.
Bombay, 17th March, 1886.

GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

CRICKET KIT.

	Rs. a.
BATS, Boys, each Re. 1-12, Rs. 2-4, 2-8, and	3 0
Do. Practice each	5 8
Do. do. Best Selected Dovetailed	" 6 8
Do. Single Cane	" 8 0
Do. Double Cane	" 9 0
Do. Treble Cane	" 10 0
Do. All Cane	" 11 8
STUMPS for Boy's use Per set	2 0
Do. Plain Polished Ash with Balls	" 3 8
Do. With Brass Ferrules	" 5 8
Do. do. and Iron Points	" 6 0
NETS, for long stopping, 6 yards long, by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c. each	11 0

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

	Rs. a.
BATS, Best English make, gent's each	6 4
Do. do. Cork-handled, gent's "	7 0
Do. do. double strung, gent's "	9 0
Do. do. Pluder's Full Sight with a screw adjustment which enables the Player to keep his Bat tightly strung "	12 8
Do. do. Champion match, Plain strung "	9 0
Do. do. do. double strung or Gibraltar strung "	11 0
Do. do. do. Diamond strung "	8 0
Do. do. Princess, Ladies' Presentation Bat "	8 0
Do. do. Prince, Gentlemen's do. "	10 8
Do. Treacher's "No Plus Ultra," the latest pattern "	9 8
Do. Ayre's Champion "	12 12

FOOT BALL.

	Rs. a.
ASSOCIATION BALLS, Vulcanized India-rubber, covered with best hide leather, specially dressed each	5 8
No. 4—25 in circumference each	5 8
No. 5—28 in do. "	7 4
No. 6—30 in do. "	8 0
No. 7—32 in do. "	9 0
RUGBY BALLS, Nos. and Price the same as Association Balls.	

	Rs. a.
BALLS, Boys, each Re. 1-4 and	1 12
Do. Duke's double Seam each	3 8
Do. do. Treble Seam "	4 4
Do. Treacher & Co.'s Double Seam "	3 8
Do. do. Treble Seam "	4 0
Do. do. Four Seam, Registered Pattern, the finest manufactured "	4 8
WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS, of superior quality, and well ventilated per Pair	6 8
BATTING GLOVES, best Improved Vulcanised Tubular India rubber "	6 8
BAGS for Carrying Cricket Kit, strong green cloth, Leather Binding, Brass Lock "	18 0
LEG GUARDS, Chamois Skin "	6 0
SHOES, fitted with Spikes Per Pair	10 8

	Rs. a
BALLS, best India-rubber, Enamelled Regulation Per doz.	5 0
Do. best Flannel covered, Silk sewn, Regulation size "	8 0
Do. do. do. Champion "	9 0
Do. do. Undersewn do. "	12 0
Do. do. Waterproof, Seamless perfect the best Ball yet introduced "	12 0
Do. Ayre's do. "	12 0
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong cord net, with poles, stay ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in deal wood case	45 0
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete 42 by 3½ Regulation Club	11 8
PRESSES, in plain mahogany, with Screws each	7 0
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles Per Pair	9 8

GOLF.

	Rs. a.
BALLS Nos. 26, 27, 27½ and 28 per doz.	9 0
CLEEKS each	4 8
IRONS "	4 8
IRON NABLICKS "	4 8
PLAY C UBS "	3 8
PUTTERS "	3 8
SPOONS, Long, Middle and Short "	3 8

RACKETS, FENCING, QUOITS, FISHING TACKLE,
BADMINTON, FIVES, POLO, SPORTING AMMUNITION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SELECT MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

COD-LIVER OIL EMULSION WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

The flavour of the oil being disguised, this preparation can easily be taken by delicate patients and children.

Price per Bottle, Re. 1-4.

CUBEB AND STRAMMONIUM CIGARETTES.

Strongly recommended for Catarrh, Hay Fever, Asthma, and Bronchial Affections.

In Boxes, As. 12 each.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

Is an effectual remedy for Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, and most affections of the Chest.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

MENTHOL CONES.

CRYSTALLINE JAPANESE ESSENTIAL OIL OF PEPPERMINT.

This preparation is strongly recommended as a local application for Neuralgia and Sciatica. It is also said to give relief in cases of Gout.

One Cone in SCREW CAPPED. Price 12 as.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS (35, ESPLANADE ROAD), BOMBAY.

CLARET IN WOOD.

WE are now receiving Stocks of our

MEDOC CLARET

IN HOGSHEADS OF ABOUT 48 GALLONS.

At Rs. 190 per Hogshead.

Subject to discount for Cash.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES and TRADERS.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., Ld.,

LADIES' GLOVES!
LADIES' GLOVES!!
LADIES' GLOVES!!!

WHITE SWEDE GLOVES, from 10 to 18 buttons.
CREAM SWEDE GLOVES, from 10 to 18 buttons.
TAN SWEDE GLOVES, from 8 to 18 buttons.
TAN KID GLOVES, from 4 to 10 buttons.
BLACK KID GLOVES, from 4 to 12 buttons.
WHITE KID GLOVES, from 4 to 12 buttons.
CREAM KID GLOVES, from 4 to 12 buttons.

WE have just received a very large stock of LADIES' GLOVES, by far the largest ever before shown in Bombay, from the BEST MAKERS, and at moderate prices.

Gent's Tan Driving, Lavender, and White Kid Gloves, one and two buttons. Also Black Kid, 2 buttons.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
OILMANS STORES AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

	Cash Price. Rs. a.
Prime York Hams, per lb	0 13
Boneless Ham Cooked "	1 3
Bacon on Cut "	0 12
Bacon in Tin "	1 1
Double Gloster Cheese on Cut, per lb	0 12
Gruyere Cheese on Cut "	0 12
Dutch Cheese "	0 10
Stilton Cheese in Jar "	1 4
Roquefort Cheese in Jar "	1 4
Gorgonzola "	1 4
Parmason Cheese, per bottle	1 0
Mutton Cutlets in Gravy, per tin	1 8
Meat Sausages "	1 12
Truffled Sausages "	1 8
Mutton Cutlets with Tomato Sauce	2 0
Real Cutlets, with "	2 0
Carried Rabbit "	1 0
Rabbit and Onions "	1 0
Cushed Venison "	1 0
Roast Venison "	1 0
Cooked Ox Tongue	1 0
Pyrandan Tongue	1 12

	Cash Price. Rs. a. p.
French Danish Butter, per tin	1 4 0
Pork Sausages "	0 15 0
Cambridge "	0 15 0
Irish Sausages "	0 11 0
Pate de For Gros "	1 0 0
Assorted Potted Meat "	0 5 0
Lax "	1 6 0
Sardine in Tomato Sauce "	0 8 0
Swiss Milk "	0 6 0
Jams "	0 7 6
Crystalized Fruits "	1 12 0
Marmalade "	0 6 0
Best Fruits in Syrup "	1 3 0
Best Mocha Coffee, 7 lbs.	3 8 0
Genoa Maccarao, per tin	1 4 0
Genoa Vermecella "	1 4 0
Mellin's Food, per bottle	0 13 0
Block Mushroom "	0 11 0
Pickled Salmon, per tin	1 8 0
Calf's Foot Jelly, per Bottle	1 1 0
French Sweets, per lb.	1 12 0
Best Crystalised Jujubs	1 0 0

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,

WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY, FORT. AND EAST STREET, POONA.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to elect the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch, if he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Mofussil purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders will receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the following:—

MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting 2 plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel	Rs. 55
The same Watch in Crystal faced case	" 60
MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class	" 35
Do. do. do. Second quality	" 25
Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel	" 250
Do. do. Second quality	" 150
Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish	" 120
Do. do. in Crystal faced Case	" 95

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marcks and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most careful treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes, etc., etc. Ships' Chronometers carefully adjusted and repaired.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.
Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality	48 0
Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	36 0
Moselle, Nonpareil, finest extra quality	48 0
Moselle, Muscatel, very choice	36 0

Pints, Re. 3 per two doz. extra.

STILL GERMAN WINES.	1 doz. qts.	2 doz. pts.
Rudesheimer, mellow	33 0	34 0
Hochheimer, fine flavoured	26 0	28 0
Laubenheimer	21 0	23 0
Steinwein in Bocksbeutels	33 0	—

SHERRY.	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.
Amontillado, choice and superior *black capsule*	40 0
Invalids', highly recommended "	30 0
Amoroso, full-flavoured grand Sherry "	30 0
Montilla, extra pale and very dry "	30 0
Manzanilla, light and very dry *red* "	25 0
Pale, medium dry, very popular *yellow* "	28 0
Vino de Pasto, pale and dry *pink* "	23 0
A good ordinary Wine *white* "	18 0

MARSALA.	
Marsala, virgin pale, finest *yellow capsule*	18 8

MADEIRA.		
Madeira, E. L. very superior, 2 voyages *black capsule*	42	0
Madeira, excellent wine *red* "	36	0
Madeira, fine young wine *blue* "	26	0

HUNGARIAN WINE.		
Carlowitz, superior selected *blue capsule*	23	0
Carlowitz, very choice *red* "	20	8

Pints, Re. 2 per two doz. extra.

WHISKY.—SCOTCH.	
Whisky, Scotch, fine old, pure, "Heart-Shaped Label"	25 0
Napier Johnstone's Highland Whisky, Square Bottles	27 8
Whisky, Scotch, "the Carlton," 11 years old	40 0
Whisky, Scotch, fine Highland, 5 years old	30 0
Whisky, Scotch, Crown Brand	21 0
Andrew Usher and Co., Old Vatted Glenlivet, "Special Reserve"	25 8
Old Vatted Glenlivet	23 4

WHISKY.—IRISH.	
Whisky, Irish, fine old, pure	25 0
Whisky, Irish, Crown Brand	21 0
Dublin Whisky Finest Old Irish, 3 Shamrocks	28 8
Fine Old Irish, 1 Shamrock	26 4

COGNAC.	
Red Capsule, good quality	26 0
Blue Capsule, "a capital pen Brandy"	29 0
White Capsule, "delicate flavour"	32 0
Yellow Capsule, "fine old soft, pale"	35 0
Black Capsule, "old pale, superior"	40 0
Black Capsule, "extra superior," rare, 20 years old	50 0
Lefavre Cognac *blue and gold seals*	15 6
Jean Sibadey's Brandy *gold seals*	21 0

SPIRITS.		
Rum, finest old Jamaica *white seals*	24	0
Rum, fine "Pineapple" "	23	0
Gin, London Old Tom, first quality "	19	8
Dry Gin "	23	8
Geneva, in flasks, the best "	19	0
Schnapps, Henke's Aromatic "	19	8

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

TRADE AND MESS ALLOWANCES ON APPLICATION.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce the REMOVAL of her BUSINESS from Church Gate Street to the spacious premises over Messrs. Hoar and Co., RAMPART ROW, opposite Watson's Hotel. These splendid Showrooms have been specially decorated and refitted to meet in every way the requirements of her business which will now be known as the

MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION will be held in the Boys' School on WEDNESDAY, March 24th, at 5-30 p.m. The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT will take the chair.

ABELL KLAER & OLMAM'S CIRCUS.
GRAND INAUGURAL PERFORMANCE.
ON OR ABOUT
TUESDAY, 23RD MARCH.
27 ARTISTES of unrivalled ability.
15 Highly trained HORSES and PONIES,
AND THE
MOST MARVELLOUS TROUPE OF PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS.

TO LET, CIRCUS REFRESHMENT BARS.
Apply N. GRIFFITHS,
Circus Ground, opposite Crawford Market.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
GAIETY THEATRE
BY GENERAL REQUEST
THE AMATEUR PERFORMANCE OF "THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE" will be repeated on
WEDNESDAY, 24TH MARCH, 1886.
Boxes and Stalls may be reserved at SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer "RAFFAELE RUBATTINO," Captain G. Merello, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 17th inst., and that she is DISCHARGING and LOADING in the stream.
All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

THREE PASSAGES are AVAILABLE in a sailing steamer bound to HULL calling at PORTLAND.
Passage money, Rs. 350.
Apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
Bombay, 17th March, 1886.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders advertised for THIS DAY is ADJOURNED for want of quorum to WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m.
By order,
DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.
No. 8, Forbes Street, Bombay, 17th March, 1886.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of a Resolution passed at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY held THIS DAY, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 25 per whole Shares and 6¼ per one-quarter share for the year ending 31st December 1885 will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register this day, on production of Share Certificates.
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.
Bombay, 17th March, 1886.

CRETONNES.
A beautiful selection in every variety of colouring from 6 as. per yard.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

GOLDEN HAIR WASH.
PERFECTLY HARMLESS.
THIS preparation quickly changes the Hair to any shade of the Flaxen or Golden hue so much admired.
Per case, Rs 2-8.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ELASTIC GOODS.

Elastic Stockings	India Rubber Cushions
Ice Bags	Air Beds and Pillows
Abdominal Belts	Riding Belts
Monthly Belts	Cholera Belts
Money Belts	Umbilical Bandages
Obstetric Stays	Obstetric Bandages
Suspensary Bandages	Trusses
Urinals	Sponge Bags

Price list sent free on application.
Up-country orders carefully attended and promptly executed.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VIOLET'S
CELEBRATED FRENCH PERFUMERY,
SWEET HANDKERCHIEF SCENTS,
Heliotrope ; Vanilla ; Violet,
Ylang Ylang ; Jasmin ; Ess. Boquet,
White Rose ; Jockey Club ; Steppanotes,
Opoponox ; Foin Coupe ; Kiss me Quick,
Sweet Briar.
All the above in handsome cut glass stoppered bottles, Rs. 2 each.

VIOLET'S EAU DE PORTUGAL,
(HAIR WASH.)
Per Bottle. Re. 1-4.

VIOLET'S LAIT DE LYS.
For Beautifying the Skin and Complexion,
Per Bottle. Rs. 2.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NEW SEASON IMPORTATION.
SPONGES, SPONGES.
IN ALL SIZES, SHAPES, AND QUALITY.
FOR
THE BATH, TOILET, AND NURSERY.
POSSESSING GREAT ABSORBENT PROPERTY.
From as. 8 to Rs. 16 each piece.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FILES. FILES. FILES.
BUY direct at 60 and 2½ per cent. off trade list delivered *f. o. b.* any port in England, and instruct your Bankers to tell their agents in England to pay us on receipt of Bills of Lading, Mate's Receipt, &c. We will pay freight and consign right through to destination if desired. Our quality is of the very best.
JUKES COULSON, STOKES & Co.,
Queen Steel Works, Sheffield, England,
FILES. FILES. FILES.

BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders will be held on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of April, proximo, at 4 o'clock p.m., at the registered office of the Company, 3, Church Lane, Fort, for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolutions which were passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 17th instant.
(1) That the business of John Roberts and Co. be transferred to a new Company to be formed for that purpose.
(2) That for the purpose of carrying the foregoing resolution into effect the directors be and they are hereby authorised to have the stock, property, and assets of the business of John Roberts and Co., valued on behalf of the Saw Mills Co., by the Manager, Mr. Munro, and on behalf of the proposed new Company, by some person to be named by them, and that on receiving payment of the value of the said stock, property, and assets they be at liberty to assign and deliver over possession of the same to the said new Company inclusive of the lease of the premises in Marine Street.
The Directors are further hereby authorised to do all things necessary to carry out the said sale and transfer.
By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 17th March, 1886.

MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.
Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.
Price, Re. 1 ; postage, one anna.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
Lessee .....MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE — REMENYI REMENYI REMENYI — LAST NIGHT. BUT ONE
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY.
FOURTEENTH GRAND
REMENYI CONCERT,
ON WHICH OCCASION
HERR SCHMUCK
AND
EDOUARD REMENYI.
will perform Violin Duo.
SCHUMMERLIED (BERCEUSE).....EHRSFELD.
M. REMENYI'S
Solos will include Violin Solos.
A (Sonata (in 4 Parts) 18th Century.....Tartini.
B Alegretto.
C Bresto,
D Largo.
Scotch National Melodies — "Auld Robin Gray." "The Campbells are Comin'." (Transcribed for Violin alone by Remenyi.)
Ave Maria.....Schubert.
La Marseillaise.....Rouget D'Lisle.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY,
Benefit of
EDOUARD REMENYI.
AND POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY.
On which occasion the following Ladies and Gentlemen will give their valuable assistance.
Mrs. Morland, Herr Schmuck,
Dr. Close, Miss Louise Schmuck,
Herr Zimmer, Miss Kate Bullock.
MRS. MORLAND
will sing To-morrow Night,
"The Shadow of the Cross".....Odoardo Barri.
"Nezareth".....Gounod.
DR. CLOSE, HERR ZIMMER, HERR SCHMUCK, AND M. REMENYI
will perform
Mozart's String Quartette, in D
A Allegretto.
B Andante.
C Mennuetto.
D Finale Allegretto.
(For full Programme see To-morrow's Announcements.)
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co. (Limited).
Manager.....FRANK WESTON.
Avant Courier.....J. J. FOSTER.

M. M. MODY & COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE
THE SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 26, Apollo Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business :—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1885.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE MODY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 16th March, 1886.
N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 19th to 27th instant, both days inclusive.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GREAT
STOCK-TAKING SALE
AT THE
HUMMUM-STREET NO. 1,
OF
THE MAGNET GRAND BAZAAR,
THIS AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

MESSRS. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.
On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m., by order of the Mortgagee, Manockjee Pallonjee Setna, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Kaikhashroo Rustomjee Vajeldor :—
All that undivided third part of share of the said Kaikushroo Rustomjee in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at and on the Western side of Breach Candy Road, in the sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 2810 1-9 square yards, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 44, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 39, and bounded on the east by the said Breach Candy Road, on the west by the passage or compound of the chawl belonging to the late Hormusjee Bomonjee Wadia, on the north by the house of Bazonjee Eduljee Jeejeebhoy, and on the south by the house of the late Pestonjee Muncherjee Chichgar, and which said premises were formerly occupied by the said Pestonjee Muncherjee Chichgar, and are now occupied by Beramjee Rustomjee Broker and other tenants.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 18th March, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.
SALE of remaining Stock-in-trade of China Depository Shop at No. 30, Apollo-Street.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 1-30 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co will sell by Public Auction at the above place by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Bezonjee Pestonjee Kharas (who carried on business under the name of Pestonjee Cowasjee Kharas), now an insolvent, the remaining stock-in-trade of his Chinese curiosities, from lot No. 1575, consisting of excellent Chinaware, beautiful lacquered and inlaid work, rich old blue Chinaware, bronze works, ivory and wooden toys, &c.

SALE of Materials of Buildings Nos. 79, 6 and 8, in Fort for removal.
Under instructions from E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at Hornby-row and Gunbow-lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 3rd April, 1886, at 4 p.m., the whole of the materials for removal of certain buildings bearing Nos. 79, 6 and 8 in Fort, purchased by the Municipality from Mr. Eduljee Burjorjee Padam and by Mr. Shapoorjee Sorabjee Setna.
BONA FIDE SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture specially made to order and artistic in design, table ornaments and vases, best plated ware, handsome porcelain ware and glass ware, choice garden plants, &c., &c. The above articles, the property of E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., C.S., will be sold by public auction by the undersigned, at Dina Lodge, Malabar Hill, on THURSDAY, the 8th proximo.
Catalogues will be published hereafter,
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 18th March, 1886.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF KANARA TIMBER.
NOTICE is hereby given that the following timber will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Kodibag Timber Depôt, Karwar, on FRIDAY, the 19th March 1886.

Girdled teak logs	527	kds. 2,224.
Sleeper wood, teak	696	,, 1,072.
Blackwood	31	,, 31.
	Khandy is equal to 320 cft.	

The timber will be put up in small lots, of which the computed measurement as registered in the Government Accounts will be stated. Bids must be made by the lot and not by the Khandy. No dispute regarding the contents of any lot will be listened to after the sale.
3. The timber will be put up at a moderate upset price and knocked down to the highest bidder.
4. Terms of sale Cash. Payments to the Accountant General, Bombay, on the second day following the sale. In case of the latter the purchaser shall be required to intimate the payment by telegraph to the undersigned.
5. The Forest Department will not be responsible for any timber purchased if not removed before the end of December 1886, and will charge Depôt rent at the rate of Re. (1) one per log per mensem for all timber remaining unremoved after the 31st December 1886.
Kodibag Timber Depôt,
Karwar, 4th March 1886.
C. MENDHES,
Forest Ranger, Ag. in charge Coast Timber Depôts.

NEW ARRIVAL.
ALBUMS
AIR GUNS
AIR PISTOLS
BIRD and PARROT CAGES
BUTTER CHURNS
CORK MATTRESSES
FANCY INKSTANDS
FANCY VAPORIZERS
FILTERS IN VARIETIES
GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES, FITTED
GLADSTONE BAGS
JEWEL CASES
LADIES' DRESSING BAGS WITH SILVER, IVORY, and MOTHER-O'-PEARL FITTINGS
LADIES' HAND BAGS
LADIES' SMELLING SALT BOTTLES
MUSIC BOXES
SCENT CASES
STATIONERY IN VARIETIES
TABLE ORNAMENTS
WHIPS, RIDING, DRIVING, AND HUNTING
WORK BOXES
WRITING CASES
BOLTON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ROYAL TYCOON TROUPE OF JAPANESE
Will give a grand performance in the
ALFRED THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 18TH MARCH, AT 9 P. M.
ADMISSION.—First Class, Rs. 2 ; Second Class, Re. 1 ; and Third Class, Ans. 8.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 5lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO BE LET—From end of March to end of November or thereabouts, a large furnished house on Mount Pleasant-road, Malabar Hill—Apply to G. G., Office of this Paper.

GREY RIDING HORSE, 5 years old, carries a lady, sound and quiet, can jump well. Price, Rs. 500. Address G., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, Late of Poona, Practical Dress, maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay, Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, SOCIAL TEA MEETING, Dean Lane Hall, Fort. Admission, 8 annas. Open to all.

COOL, refreshing Drinks and Ices, after Theatre hours, can be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church Gate Street.

A FIRST-CLASS CERTIFIED ENGINEER open to engagement. Good references can be given. Apply A. H., care of this Paper.

WELL RECOMMENDED. An English Widow wishes a SITUATION as sick Nurse or accompanying a lady to Europe.—45, Watson's Hotel.

IF you want a really Good Smoke order PURE LUNKAH CIGARS, from ROBERTS and Co., Coconada, Bombay Agency, 4, Bruce Lane.

AHMEDABAD ICE FACTORY has THIS DAY been RE-OPENED. Orders promptly executed. For particulars apply to SHAIK HOOSAIN SHAIBAG.

GENTLEMEN'S ANGOLA SUITS, neat checks and plaids, Rs. 26. Guaranteed fit and workmanship. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.—Rare opportunity. Sale of China Depository, No. 30, Apollo-street, THIS DAY, at 1-30 p.m., by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee.

PIANO.—Broadwood's Short Grand, lovely tone, Trichord treble. With sounding board and double covers, Rs. 400, No less.—J. T. Pearson, the Tent, Pedder Road.

FOR SALE, about 120 Pine Planks, from 12 to 28 feet long, 3 inches thick, and from 7 to 12 inches wide. On board s. s. Darien in stream. Open to offer. Apply on Board.

JUST RECIEVED by the Mail, Silver Thimbles, from Annas 10. Ladies Fancy Money-purses, Rs. 3, Plush Bags, Fancy Dolls, Music Dolls, &c.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.—Hundreds of copies in black ink thrown off at once. Government sanctions its use in Public Offices. Prices moderate. At Steward and Co., No. 2, Church Gate Street.

A LADY leaving India, is anxious to obtain a situation for her Eurasian Nurse, whom she can highly recommend as Child's Nurse or attendant on a lady. Apply to Mrs. C. P. COOPER, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

BODGER WARBURTON & Co., Wine and Spirit Importers, Military Square. Prices on application.

ROBES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S GILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MRS. COULSON, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, late Byron Bunder, Ladies' Own Material made up. Charges moderate.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA ; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8 ; postage, 1 anna.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE" BRAND WHISKY, as used at the Clubs. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

WANTED a thoroughly efficient First Class Engineer for the Coorla Mills. Apply at the office of Messrs. B. and A. Hormazjee, in Elphinstone Circle.

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION, Gold, Silver and Metal Watches, and Clocks of various descriptions KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, Rampart-row.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

FOR SALE, Single-seated Brougham, by Burlington Carriage Factory, Grey Waler Gelding, and English Harness. Apply to Colonel BONUS, Malabar Hill.

WANTED prize-bred BRAHMA or COCHIN COCK and two HENS. Apply E., J. M., Belgaum, stating price and particulars.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST RECEIVED Yarn Dyed Fast Color Khakee Serge, 54 inch width, at Rs. 2-4 per yard. Try at J. A. LACKA, Wholesale Warehouse, Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francis and Fucile, No. 28, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year ; postage, Rs. 3.

PULSOMETERS by Schöffer and Budenberg, size II, III and IV, lifting 2,700, 4,000 and 6,000 gallons per hour. Price Rs. 200, 250, and 350 each. Apply to C. FLEMMING and Co., 12, Medow-street

MR. J. RODRIGUES CHICO, Civil Engineer, may be consulted in his Office, in Oak Lane, Fort, behind Macropolo, from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m., and at any other time in his house at Pardwonee Road, Khadak.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttle worth ; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

THE MUIR MILLS Co., Ld., Cawnpore, have always on hand a well assorted stock of lents of superior style and finish. For illustrated catalogues, estimates, and other particulars, apply to The Managing Director.

THE PHŒBUS.—Photographic Apparatus Two sizes, Rs. 55 and Rs. 45. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BAPTY'S HORSE-FOOD ready for use. Keeps horses in regular good condition ; cheaper than gram and not so useful to Ghoramallas ; delivered free of cartage throughout the city. Samples and prices from the MANAGER, Bapty Brothers, Limited, Bombay.

PICKLED SALMON, 8 annas per lb. DRIED SPRATS, 10 as. per tin. DIGBY CHICKS, 10 as. per tin.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

NEW ZEALAND TINNED MEATS.
JUST ARRIVED AND IN PRIME CONDITION.

		Rs. as.
BOILED BEEF	2 lb Tin each	1 0
COMPRESSED CORNED BEEF	,,	1 2
Do. MUTTON	,,	1 2
ROAST BEEF	,,	1 2
ROAST MUTTON	,,	1 2
BEEF SAUSAGES	,,	1 2

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.
PEARSE AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.
FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co, Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

NOTICES.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
IGATPURI HOTEL.
THE NEW CATERER of the Igatpuri Government Travellers' Bungalow has a spare Bungalow comfortably furnished and commanding a fine view, in a healthy and breezy situation on Church Hill at Igatpuri, specially prepared for visitors to the delightful Hill Station, only 85 miles from Bombay, and within easy distance of the Railway Station. Terms moderate. Apply to
COWASJEE NANABHOY.
P. S.—This Hotel will be opened on 1st March, 1886.

TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS
MR. ESOOF ALLI ESMAJEE, No. 297, Jumjivan Keeka-street, Bombay, has in Stock for sale the largest quantity of the following :—
Earthenware glazed pipe from 4 inches to 12 inches in diameter.
Cast-iron rain water pipe from 2 inches to 6 inches in diameter.
Fittings of every description for the above, Gully Traps, Syphons, Junctions, &c., of earthenware of the best description and from one of the best London Manufacturers, after the latest inventions as required by Municipalites of large cities.
Rates extremely moderate. Apply at the above address.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.
JUST ARRIVED per s.s. KERBELA a new side light roomy Brougham, suitable for a pair or a single horse, by P. W. WATSON.
A new English-built Barouche and a Mail-phaeton by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.
A new English Victoria and some Dog-carts.
Some second-hand English-built Broughams, Victorias, Mail-phaetons.
And also some new sets of English single, double and four-in-hands harnesses, carriage lamps, dinner and toilet sets, iron single and double bedsteads, &c., &c.
For further particulars apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

MUDIE'S
SELECT LIBRARY, LONDON.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST BOOKS.
I. MUDIE'S CLEARANCE CATALOGUE OF SURPLUS BOOKS.
All in perfectly sound second-hand condition.
II. MUDIE'S CATALOGUE OF BOOKS NEWLY AND STRONGLY BOUND.
In Half Roan, Half Persian, or Half Calf.
III. MUDIE'S CATALOGUE OF WORKS BY POPULAR NOVELISTS & OTHERS.
In Sets, all Half Bound, for Public Institutions, &c.
IV. MUDIE'S CATALOGUE OF BOOKS IN ALL SORTS OF ORNAMENTAL BINDINGS.
For Presents, Prizes, and Private Libraries.
ALL LISTS GRATIS AND POST FREE.
MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY,
NEW OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

SOUNDY & Co., LD.
BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

PIANOS	Intending Purchasers should see our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
PIANOS	With complete Iron Frames, no other kind kept in stock.
PIANOS	The largest and best Stock in India to select from.
PIANOS	By Collard and Collard, Kaps, Roe nisch, Gerard, Adams and others.
PIANOS	By all the best makers at lowest price for Cash.
PIANOS	By Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, made to our special design, not obtainable elsewhere.
PIANOS	On the Hire purchase system by monthly payments of Rs. 25.
PIANOS	Sympathetic Grand Squares, Oblique Grand, Short Iron Grands, Full Grands.
PIANOS	A selection of Second-hand Instruments just returned from Hire, at exceedingly low prices.
PIANOS	The Iron Framed Pianette at Rs. 400 Unequalled.
PIANOS	Rupees 25 monthly for 20 months secures a first-class instrument.
PIANOS	Rs. 400 cash, secures a Pianette of excellent tone and finish with complete Iron Frame, Zinc lined packing case included.
PIANOS	Illustrated Price Lists in detail sent free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 9, FORBES STREET, FORT.
ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.
New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK.
Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.
Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.
One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.
The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.
One Beam Engine by SirW m. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 36" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.
One horisontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4'.
Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.
SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.
HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,000,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED, THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES, JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

NEW LAND THE REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re. ; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*
"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* quickly cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS : TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NOTICES.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Limited.
NOTICE.—THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its registered office, No. 26, Apollo-street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 23rd March, 1886, at 2-30 p. m.
To receive and adopt the Directors' report and audited balance-sheet made up to 31st December, 1885.
To declare a dividend, and to transact such other business that may be brought before the meeting.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will CLOSED from the 17th to the 23rd instants, both days inclusive.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re 1. Postage half anna.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.
DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin in a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to hat produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.
Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic ; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, nature condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs, is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d. ; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists every where. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. The PRINCE of WALES,
K.G., K.G.C.S.I.
SIMPSON & CO.,
COACH-BUILDERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS, MADRAS,
ESTABLISHED 1840.
SIMPSON & Co. respectfully invite the attention of their Constituents and the Public of Bombay to their large collection of Carriages finished and in progress at their extensive Show-rooms in Madras. S. and Co.'s great experience gives them a perfect knowledge of the requirements of the European and Native Communities. Their Carriages, built by the most skilful workmen, of the finest materials, the woodwork being entirely of the best seasoned Indian grown Timber, and under direct European Supervision, after lengthened trial in every part of India, have been proved to stand our varying climate infinitely better than European imported Carriages, while S. and Co.'s prices, taking into consideration cost of freight, charges, etc., will bear very favourable comparison with the latter. S. and Co. devote special attention to Light Carriages of every description, suitable for and within the power of a single Arab or Australian, and would mention their Miniature Broughams. S. and Co.'s improved Victoria Phaetons seated comfortably for four persons. Their registered Landaulette Broughams, the latter forming a complete open and close carriage. The change in this can be instantly effected by a Lady, even while the carriage is in motion. This also applies to their Landaus. The latest designs in miniature and full-sized Canoe and the now very fashionable Sociable Barouche. The new Empress and Viceroy Phaetons, fitted with patent lever brakes and shifting coach-seats. Mail and Stanhope Phaetons convertible to Wagonettes. Messrs. S. and Co. have made a speciality in Two-wheeled Dog-Carts in all shapes suited for horses and ponies. Buggies hung on Cee and under Springs and as Stanhope Gigs, Cee and under Spring State Carriages, as finished

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Officers of Marine Battalion At Home.
Distribution of prizes, Byculla School, 5 p.m.
Social Tea Meeting, Dean Lane No 1, Fort, 6 p. m.
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel annual meeting, Cathedral High School, 8-30 p.m.
Alfred Theatre, 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Dundee (s), from Busreh; and R. Rubattino (s), from Genoa.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Madura (s), for Coast and Calcutta.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 13th instant shows a decrease in Receipts of Rs. 21,905.

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.—The return of traffic for the week ending 6th instant shows an increase of Rs. 27,135 in receipts.

THE BOMBAY RACES.—It was stated in our notice of Tuesday's races that the Winners' Handicap was won in the 'remarkable time of 3m. 40½secs.' This was obviously a misprint, and should have been 3m. 48secs. The time can be relied on, as it was taken by one of Lund and Blockley's chronometers.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—The case in which James Gine, James Clark, and Bernard Collins, firemen of the Principia, were charged before Mr. Ryan with causing grievous hurt by means of a dangerous weapon to James Hennessy, the donkeyman, was called on yesterday. Mr. Little applied for an adjournment till to-day, so that his Worship might attend the European General Hospital, to record the deposition of Hennessy, who is unable to leave his bed. The case was accordingly adjourned.

THEFT.—Mahtaria Mooliba, a labourer in a wood depôt at Mazagon, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee of stealing a quantity of firewood, valued 12 annas, the property of Kneturc hand Bhonje Dyali, from his firewood depôt at Mazagon. Accused was employed in breaking the firewood, and during the owner's absence, on Tuesday, he stole the wood in question, and was arrested by a policeman while making away with it. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to 14 days' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST MUNICIPAL SERVANT.—Balloo Goolnak, a Municipal labourer of the Health Department, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee of depositing the carcase of a buffalo on the plage not provided by the Municipal Commissioner for such purpose; and also upon a second charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 2-12, which he received from the owner of the buffalo, named Girdarree Bunwaleen as Municipal fee. He appropriated the amount to his own use, instead of making it over to the Municipality. He was fined Rs. 5 upon the first charge, and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment upon the second.

THE HINDU JOLLY CRICKET CLUB.—The Hindu Jolly Cricket Club has proposed to play twelve "foreign" matches in all during the year. Two of these have been played, and in both these encounters, the club was successful by an innings and a few runs. Of the ten remaining matches, six will be arranged with the local Europe n clubs, viz., The Government Telegraph C. C., the Bombay Terminus Gymkhana, Shamrock C. C., the Bombay Volunteer C. C., and the East Yorkshire Regiment. It is hoped that the Bombay Gymkhana will give the club an opportunity of playing against them. The next and third match will be played with the Bombay Cricket Club on the last Sunday of this month.

CIRCUS.—Bombay will shortly have a visit from Abdul Kaiser, and Oman's Circus, after a successful tour through India. This is the first time that this circus has visited Bombay, but arrangements are fairly made for repeating the visit annually. The circus will be located on the vacant ground opposite the Artesian Crawford market, the old ground, on which Wilson's Circus used to perform, not being large enough for the purpose. It has become almost a proverb that nothing attracts Bombay people so much as a circus, and judging from the success that has crowned their efforts elsewhere, Messrs. Abdi, Kiser, and Oman may expect to find a justification of the proverb in Bombay. The first performance takes place on Tuesday.

THE ACCIDENT TO A YACHT.—The case in which Shaik Yakoob Shaik Latif was charged before Mr. Ryan with rash and negligent navigation, was called on yesterday. Mr. MacDermott stated to the Worship that Mr. Little did not wish to press the charge against the accused if it would be proved an error of judgment, but desired to do so if it was proved to be negligence on the part of the prisoner. Evidence was then led. The tindal of the Water Queen stated that the prow collided with the yacht and carried away 20 ft. of the after yard. The Water Queen had her proper light exhibited. In defence the accused said his rudder line broke and the prow could not answer her helm. His Worship observed there had been great negligence on the part of the accused, who could easily have avoided the collision, and fined him Rs. 25. The prow is owned by Hajee Vydina.

A MONUMENT TO THE LATE REV. W. JONES.—Under instructions received from the Rev. A. G. Cane, chaplain of Poona, Mr. P. Hamilton, the well-known undertaker and sculptor of this city, completed a handsome ledger monument with raised cross, all in solid Coorla black basalt, of the following dimensions: 5'6" by 2'6" by 1', supported on stone slabs with a 3-inch margin all round, bearing the following inscription on one side :—"Rev. William Jones, Chaplain, Bombay Presidency. Born at Llansawyl, 1835. Died on board the s. s. Paramatta, homeward bound, 20th September 1885;" and on the opposite side "Loving friends in India put this stone to mark his resting place." A photograph of the monument was taken by Mr. Sueswamiker Narayen, of the School of Arts, on Tuesday, and the monument will be shipped on board the s. s. Nizam, which leaves to-morrow's date, by address of Rev. F. W. Strange, Port Said, where, on its arrival, it will be fixed over the grave of the late Rev. Mr. Jones.

A RAID ON PARSEE GAMBLERS.—Inspector Guider charged Ruttonshah Dadabhoy and nine other Parsees before Mr. Ryan yesterday, the first with keeping a common gaming house in Bazaar Gate-street, and the others with gaming in it. The inspector stated that having received certain information, he obtained a warrant against the first prisoner, who is known by the names of Paperwala and Dubsen. On Tuesday evening about 7-30, he proceeded to a house in the Bazaar Gate-street. Here he met a boy, one of the accused, who appeared to be on the watch at the door, and he at once raised an alarm. The inspector, however, effected an entrance into the house, from which the prisoners were escaping, and was just in time to arrest them. On the floor of the room money and dice were strewn about. Mr. Ardasur Kamdin, who appeared for one of the accused, asked for an adjournment, as he had not received any instructions from his client, who had been kept in chowkey since his arrest. Mr. Sealy on behalf of another prisoner, who is a Parsee priest, said his client was a paid priest for the house in which those charged were arrested. He was at the time on his daily round exorcising evil spirits which might be about. His Worship remarked that the priest was probably adding a little excitement in the way of gambling to his priestly duties (laughter). The accused being also desirous of having an adjournment, the case was postponed. The Court was crowded with Parsees, who appeared much interested in the case.

SALE OF CONTRACTS TO COLLECT MUNICIPAL FEES.—At the office of Mr. C. F. Riggins, Superintendent of Markets, yesterday, the right of collecting squatters' fees in the Fort, Arthur Crawford, Null Bazaar and Pedder markets were put up to auction, by Messrs Mehrjee, Johnston and Co. in general the contracts sold for more than they did the previous years, though in many cases the contractors of last year have again purchased the right. The majority of buyers were Mahomedans, and the bidding was rather brisk. The sale of the contract to collect the fees of the Fort Market fetched Rs. 1,60), the Arthur Crawford Rs. 7,050, about Rs. 550 more than last year, the Null Bazaar Rs. 12,000, Rs. 2,000 more than it did in 1885, the Pedder Market, Mazagon, Rs. 1,800, while it was sold last year for Rs. 1,0.0. The squatter as defined by the Municipal Commissioner means any person sitting on the floor of the markets, inside or outside (under the eaves of the markets) with a basket of goods exposed for sale. These squatters generally pay a fee of one anna a basket, or about two annas a day for being allowed to squat about instead of leasing a stall. Squatters, however, are prohibited from sitting in the compound or garden of the markets, where game and poultry dealers are only allowed to squat. The right to collect fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-Houses at Bandora for twelve months was then put up, and bought by Hajee Ibber Mahomed and Dossajee Hoosunjee and Co. for Rs. 26,400. The same contractors paid for this contract for collecting fees Rs. 49,000 last year.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY

BOMBAY, 16th March, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 4 *p.m.* and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·835
Temperature of the Air	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·5
Dew Point	74·7
Relative humidity of Air	802
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·6
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	77·9
General Directions of Wind*	SSW, SSE, SE, W & W, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	160

* From midnight to midnight.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY.

THE adjourned extraordinary general meeting of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, No. 3, Church Lane, for the purpose of passing a resolution, to transfer the business of John Roberts and Co. to a new company, to be formed for that purpose. Mr. W. M. Macaulay presided. The following resolutions were passed :—

Proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. A. Leith, as a special resolution, that the business of John Roberts and Co. be transferred to a new company to be formed for the purpose.

Proposed by Mr. W. Greaves, and seconded by Mr. Tribhowandas Nathoobhoy, that for the purpose of carrying the foregoing resolution into effect, the directors be, and they are hereby, authorised to have the stock, property, and assets of the business of John Roberts and Co., valued on behalf of the Saw Mills Company by the manager, Mr. Munro, and on behalf of the proposed new company by some person to be named by them, and thus on receiving payment of the value of the said stock, property, and assets, they be at liberty to assign and deliver over possession of the same to the said new company, inclusive of the lease of the premises in Marine Street. The directors are further hereby authorised to do all things necessary to carry out the said transfer.

The meeting then terminated.

THE JIVRAJ BALOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

AN ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday at its office in Bazaar Gate street, Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, C.I.E., in the chair. The following report for the year ending 31st December last was submitted :—

It is a well-known fact that throughout the year the cotton industry has had to contend with a combination of adverse circumstances, in consequence of which the company has not been able to realise profit. It is, however, gratifying to observe that improvement has now set in, and the directors hope to meet you next year with a more satisfactory result. The directors beg to state that taking advantage of the dull state of cotton industry, they have had placed new frames and new cylinders in the place of old ones in the old engines of our mill, thus converting the old "High Pressure Condensing Engines" into "High and Low Pressure Compound Engines." This necessitated a stoppage from work of a portion of your mill for a period of nearly seven weeks. By this change the company makes a saving of 12 per cent. in the consumption of coal. The directors have much pleasure in mentioning that the suit filed by the contractor, Nana Dharma, against the company has been amicably settled on terms which they consider advantageous to the company. They beg to add that a consent decree for the dismissal of the suit has been obtained from the High Court. In order to keep pace with modern improvements in mill machinery, the directors have ordered out a few ring frames, and they intend to send an order for more frames if those now ordered will, after arrival, give satisfaction. The directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per whole share and Rs. 6-4 per quarter share be paid. This will require Rs. 27,500, which will be made up by a transfer of Rs. 17,541-0-3 from the reserve fund.

On the motion of the chairman, the directors' report and audited balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December last was adopted. A dividend was declared at the rate of Rs. 25 per whole share and Rs. 6-4 per quarter share. Mr. Mangaldas Nathubhai was re-elected a director and Mr. Amiroodeen Abdool Latif was appointed a director, and Messrs. Gangadas Keshoredas and Sorabjee Shapoorjee Master were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 250 each. Votes of thanks to the directors, agents and officers of the company for the zeal and ability with which they had managed its affairs. The proceeding concluded with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY A GUJERATI NEWSPAPER.

MR. ETCHARAM SOORYARAM DESAI, editor and proprietor, and Mr. Ruttonjee Nusserwanjee Antia, editor, printer, and publisher of the *Gyerati*, a weekly paper, appeared before Mr. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court yesterday, to answer charges of defamation of character preferred against them by Chutterbooj Morarjee, a Bhattia merchant.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayaul, appeared for the defendant.

Chutterbooj Morarjee sworn to the following information :—

I am a Bhattia merchant and one of the Shettias or Mahajans of my caste. I reside at Kaikadevi road outside the Fort. I am also the secretary, treasurer, and manager of the Cutchi Bhatia caste. In the month of August, 1885, I left Bombay and went to Nathdwara, a place in Oodeypore on a pilgrimage. A pilgrimage to Nathdwara is considered most holy and meritorious amongst my caste people. In the beginning of the month of September, 1885, I completed my pilgrimage at Nathdwara and left the said place and set out on a journey to other holy places in upper India and came back to Bombay on the 22nd January, 1886. While I was on my journey in upper India, a paragraph appeared in a Gujerati newspaper called the *Gujerati*, and published in Bombay on Sunday, the 27th September, 1885, relating to my said pilgrimage which, when translated, runs as follows :—"Some Bhattias of Bombay have now had a great discussion and altercation with the Maharaja, and the Maharaja disgraced them much. Several Bhattias did not even make proper offerings or presents. And the Maharaja also did not invest them with scarves (*upartnas*). The Bhattias of Bombay bring lakhs of rupees in order to present the same to the Maharaja, but in giving one pie towards any truly benevolent work their lives live them as it were! Although the Maharaja has even stopped his own *Wardarshan* against Thacker Chatoorbhooj Morarjee, these devotees of the Maharaja do not forsake him. As Thacker Chatoorbhooj did not agree with the Maharaja, he said to the Oodeypore Dewan personally that the Maharaja Shri Vijaya Girdarlalji Maharaja was removed or deposed from his *gadi* that Rana Sajjansinjee died, therefore do you now bring back and reinstall the former Maharaja, otherwise there will be a great calamity again. The Maharaja's simplicity as the Dewan-Panalal was got to hear there and many other low contemptuous expressions. He said as you have said such bitter words relating to the deceased Rana Sahi, you have become a traitor against the King of Rana, you will be punished. But Girdharji Maharaj intimated as follows :—If you will act in that way no other pilgrims will come, and it is from the Bhattias that real substantial presents are received. Consequently after many entreaties the matter was got settled, nevertheless it was intimated to him that he should leave Nathdwara at once. Thacker Vallabdas Walji, Thacker Damodhal, and others also had altercations with the Maharaja. And the Maharaja sent them in disgrace. The imputations and allegations made against me in the said paragraph are totally false. The investment of a person with the scarf by the hands of the Maharaja is considered by the Bhattias be a high honour conferred upon a man by the Maharaja, and the suggestion of an unknown act of such ceremony in case of any devotee is considered as a mark of disrespect or disregard for such devotee by the Maharaja, and calculated to lower him in the estimation of his cast people, and I say that the suggestion regarding me is calculated to lower me in the estimation of my caste people, friends, and relations. It is not true, that I said to the Maharaja or to the Dewan Faulal, what is imputed to me in the said paragraph, and it is not true that it was intimated to me that I should leave Nathdwara at once or that I was sent away in disgrace. The above imputations and allegations are totally unfounded, and were made maliciously with the intent of defaming my character and lowering me in the estimation of my friends, relatives, castemen and the public at large. I have, through my former solicitors, Messrs. Jefferson, Batesmaker, and Dinshaw called upon the editor of the said *Gujerati*, to give me the name or names of the person or persons at whose instigation the above defamatory statements were published in the said newspaper and to tender an apology for the same, but beyond publishing a short paragraph in the issue of the said newspaper of the 11th of October 1885, which is in no way an apology, the said editor has refused to comply with my requisition. I am informed and verily believe that Kesharam Sooryaram Desai is the editor of the said newspaper, and that he also is the proprietor thereof and Ruttonji Nusserwanji Antia is the printer and publisher thereof. I charge the said editor, proprietor, and printer and publisher, with defamation of character, and pray that they may be dealt with according to law.

Evidence was led proving the proprietorship of the *Gujerati* paper by the accused.

Mr. Gokuldass Jugjivandass was then called. He stated that he was a Kapoli Bania. He subscribed to the *Gujerati*, and noticed the article complained of in the issue of the 27th September last. His evidence was not concluded when the court rose, and the case was adjourned for a fortnight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "Ho Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore to every case grey or white hair* to its original colour without leaving that disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Ho-d W. Cloesby & Co., Agents, American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—MAR. 17.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE following among other matters were heard before his Lordship :—

RE CAPTAIN ARTHUR BOWLES.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order for four months, which was granted.

RE NAGINDAS BHAGHOOBHOY.—Mr. Dhairyavan applied for an interim order, with leave to amend the schedule. Mr. Manker, for a creditor, opposed the application. His Lordship remarked this was a very curious schedule, disclosing the liabilities to be Rs. 17,000 and the assets to be Rs. 74,000. After some discussion, the application was granted.

RE SHUCCARAM BABAJEE.—Mr. Manker applied for an extension of the interim order for three months, which was granted.

DISCHARGES.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Eduljee Dadabhoy Master, Shamjee Kanjee Josee, Khushal Devchund and another. Nagjee Hurjee and others, Arjoon Etoojee Charikar, Manadeo Dajee Moree and others, Dadajee Bunsord Pai and another, Lookmanjee Tyebali, Manockjee Pestonje Tavaria, Joosub Oomer Khatry, Shima Mumaya and others, Sulleman Surfoodin Sheik and another, Ruschordas Jethabhoy, John Joseph, and J. S. Bailey and H. H. Bailey.

FRAUDULENT INSOLVENTS.

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Evidence was led proving the proprietorship of the *Gujerati* paper by the accused.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 17.

A FURTHER withdrawal of £200,000 from the Bank of England is advised, but money in the London market remains apparently unaltered. Singularly enough, however, an additional decline of ⅛ is reported both in Consols and French Rentes, and the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan comes ⅛ lower, while 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper is ⅛ higher.

In the London General Produce markets no alteration is advised. The Liverpool Wool Auctions opened yesterday with 17,000 bales catalogued. The enquiry was slow and prices ½d. to ¼d. per lb. lower.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet, with sales of only 8,000 bales including 500 Surats. In spot prices a decline of 1-16d. was quoted in Good Omras, and an advance of like extent in Good Dhollera. These movements, however, mean nothing with reference to the general state of the market. Omras are getting into supply, while of Good Dholleras there must be practically none offering. To arrive Americans are partially 1-64d to 1-32d. lower in the more distant position. From New York Reuter reports a rise of 14 points in futures in the face of fairly full receipts, the strengthening influence being, no doubt, derived from the temporary recovery in Liverpool on Monday. The receipts to date give the following comparisons :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Tuesday's Receipts	10,000	7,000	8,000	20,000
Four days' do.	31,000	21,000	21,000	49,000
Total since 1st Sept	4,642,000	4,486,000	4,493,000	5,180,000

Locally, speculative buyers have made the market firmer again to-day, and for Broach and Bhownugger an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy is asked. Exporters, however, are quiet, holding aloof, and we have not heard of a single purchase of any importance on European account.

WHEAT, although unaltered in the public telegrams, is reported weaker privately from home, and the activity of yesterday has accordingly given way to a much quieter feeling to-day. Sellers continue to ask previous rates, but shippers refuse to make offers.

SEEDS we quote quiet at unchanged values.

FREIGHTS are steady with only a moderate business passing, but rates are unchanged. Engagements are reported for Marseilles at 27s. 6d. and for Trieste and Venice at 28s. 9d., this month's loading, Trieste and Venice 32s. 6d., with option of Odessa, April loading, at 35s. all payable here at 2s. ex. It is reported that a steamer has been fixed for May loading at 23s., U. K. or Continent, but no name is given, and the report requires confirmation. Current rates to-day are :—

Liverpool	Ready	21s. 3d.
London	,,	18-9 to 20s.
Open Charter	,,	20s. to 21s. 3d.
Havre	,,	21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.
Dunkirk	,,	20s.
Antwerp	,,	21s. 3d.
Marseilles	,,	20s.
Trieste and Venice	,,	27s. 6d. to 28-9 at 2s.

EXCHANGE has been decidedly quieter again to-day. For private bills no change can be quoted, but the Banks have stopped selling—pending Council draft advices—unless at a reduction of 1-32d. from yesterday's closing quotations. To-day's ready rates are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 31-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 15-16d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 6 1-32d.	,,
Credits	1s. 5 5-32d.	,,
Francs	1 91¼.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steadier for Fours at Rs. 97⅝, but Fours-and-a-half are unchanged at Rs. 100.

THE SHARE MARKET is closed for the Holi holidays.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Indian Banks.	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	715xd
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	881x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	587½
Exchange Banks.	£	£			
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	50,000	$125	all	17½ do.	686
National Bank of India	$7,320	250		5 pct.	115

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	£142-5
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	..	£153

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,060
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	270
Bellary	630	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	493xd
Broul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	205
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,800	1,800	Rs. 600	760
Dhollera P. & G. Co. ..	500	300	300	12	160
East India Press Co. ..	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,280
Fort Press Co.	150	2,500	2,500	Rs. 150	2,000
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	625
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	320
Manmar Manufg. Co ..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	240
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	120
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	..	417½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	565
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	..	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	140
Prince of W. Press ..	600	500	100	Rs. 30	540
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	600
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	..	..	..	..	..
Sassoon Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,180
Volkart Press Co.	300	500	500	25	415
	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	700

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Kashgar, Captain F Speck, arrived in harbour yesterday from China.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Madura, 1,266 tons Capt G Mackerness, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

THE B and :P S N Co's steam-ship Mobile, 916 tons, Capt C Doert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 109 chests opium and 58 deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail-steamer "Raffaele Rubattino," Captain G. Merello, arrived on the 17th inst :—From Genoa :—Mr S N Brome, Mr G A St Brawne, Mr and Mrs M D Mackenzie, Miss Gray, Mrs Quinton, and 2 children, Mrs Batemen and 2 children, Mr and Mrs G R Wyer, Dr Waburton and 2 children, Mr A B Master, Miss Delicia Marry, Miss Perey, Miss Bradley, Miss Halsey, Col G S Pasley, Mrs Pasley, Miss James, Revd W Wace, Mrs Wace and child, Mr Andrew Murray, Mr Paul Gertanner, Mr and Mrs F B Simons. From Suez.—Mrs Breslauer and child, and Mr David Bramschtier. From Aden.—57 deck

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

17TH MARCH.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Atrato	2064	R. Gordon.....	K	
,, Lilburn Tower	1891	R. T. Power.....	A Foutoon B	Beyts, Craig & Co.
,, Clan Cameron	1585	F. Ereant	G	Finlay Muir&Co
,, Kashgar ...		F Speck	E	
,, Kirby Hall.	1759	Geo. Pearse.....	M	Edward Bates & Co.
,, Auretta...	1729	.....	I	
,, Flamstead .	1238	John Robertson.	Q	Beyts, Craig & Co.
,, Brankelow.	1860	D. Stewart	O	
,, Arabia	2314	Laird	B	W. A. Graham & Co.
,, Principia ..	1789	R. L. Webster..	E	James Mackintosh & Co..
,, Dunedin ..	1417	.....	A	
,, Ancona	1877	S. F. Cole	P	P & O Company.
,, Sumatra ..	1406	Worcea	C	Do.
,, Sorrento ..	1775	J. T. Rogers	N	Finlay Muir&Co
,, Algoma....	1802	Jas. Ranton	H	James Mackintosh & Co.
,, City of Canterbury ..	2090	A. B. Gray.....	P	Sir Charles Forben & Co.
,, C.Buchanan	1912	Cobbett	—	Finlay Muir&Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
17	Mobile (s)	Doert	Suez, March 3.
	R. Rubattino (s) ..	Merello	Genoa, Feb. 14.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
17	Madura (s).....	Mackerness.	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Ancona, for China, &c.
,, Surat, for London, &c.
,, City of Manchester, for Antwerp.
,, Chanda, for Coast and Calcutta.
,, Mecca, for Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.
12 Mount Tabor (s ....Ellecott ....Colombo, March 6.
13 Arratoon Apcar (s)..Mactavish ..Hongkong, Feb. 23.
Booldana (s) .....Clark .....Bombay, Feb. 19.
Swordsman (s) .....Wendt .....Zanzibar, Feb. 21.
Capella (s) .....Leo.....Liverpool, Feb. 9.

DEPARTURES.

March 12.—Steamers Bancoora, Mahratta, Africa and L. G. S. Olive. Barque Saint Patrick.
March 13.—Steamers Maharani and Argo. Ships Pythomene and Valiant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.
13 Sirocco (s) .... Cardiff.
Panama (s) .... Cochin.
Shahzada (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
14 Patoa (s)..... ..... Bombay.
Castle Eden (s) ... . Singapore.
Chusan (s) .... London.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.
13 M. Meanatchy (s). ..... Singapore.
14 Clan Grant (s) .... Calcutta.
Castle Eden (s) .. .. Singapore.
Shahzada (s)..... ..... Colombo.
15 Navarino (s)..... ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Canterbury s—10 packages provisions, earthenware and glassware, Treacher and Co; 500 boxes bar soap, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.
Clan Buchanan s—25 cases American clocks, Haji Osman Tar Mahomed.

FROM LONDON.

Australia s—40 cases aniline dye, C Ramjee and Co; 25 cases oilmanstores, G D Nowrojee Patel and Co; 9 cases provisions, 5 butts sherry, 1 pipe portwine, 1 pipe madeira, 25 cases stout, and 37 cases pale ale, Treacher and Co.
Lalpoora s—30 cases matches, W Chandbhoy.
Atrato s—30 firkins dry white lead, J Hebtoolabhoy; 4 cases loaded and empty cartridges, Oomer Jomal.
Marlborough s—30 bales printing papers, A H Mahomedbhoy.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Canterbury s—125 drums linseed oil, S Tyebjee and Co.
Clan Buchanan s—19 bales printing papers, Masaheb; 1 hogshead whisky, James Connell; 100 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Sorrento s—16 bales printing papers, Miasaheb.

FROM ANTWERP.

Sorrento s—100 cases window glass, Escoofaily Moosajee; 250 cases candles, Kasoofaily Sumsoodin and Co; 70 kegs iron wire nails, T Abdoulally; 187 cases window glass, T Ebramjee.

BOMBAY EXPORTS.—MARCH 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—100 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 68 owts dry ginger, 881 lbs bristles and 30 owts goats' hair, Versey Dewsey; 63 owts dry ginger, K Khoshall.
Arabia s—200 bal s cotton, Lyon Co; 200 bales cotton, Thom s H Moo e and Co; 85 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 60 bales wool, Nurses Khutikow; 150 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner s and Co; 10 bales wool, G Toolseedas; 700 bales cotton Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Lalpoora s—4,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 153 cwts oilbanum, C Soomar; 999 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
City of Canterbury s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, Toussaint and Boutillier; 220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore and Co.
Flamstead s—74 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 715 cwts myrabollams, J Purshotum.

FOR HULL.

Dunedin s—2,000 cwts linseed, R R Ragunath and Co.
Sorrento s—3,000 cwts myrabollams, Felly and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 9,999 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Atrato s—50 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 8,500 cwts groundnuts, Raili Bros; 100 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore and Co; 305 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Lilburn Tower s—268 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 130 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co.
Nizam s—220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 400 cwts myrabollams, A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—8 packages woollen carpets, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Sir Lancelot—1,100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.
Algoma s—85 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros; 70 cwts fish oil, F Hurst.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Brankelow s—315 cwts gingelly seed, Lang, Moir and Co.
Carlton Tower s—320 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co.
Clan Buchanan s—10,000 cwts gingelly seed, George, Lockhart and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Lilburn Tower s—155 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 30 bales cotton, Bain, Ashley and Co.
Nizam s—1,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Lalpoora s—1,420 cwts wheat, L Dewjee.

FOR GENOA.

Auretta s—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 400 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co.
Miranda s—1,020 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Cameron s—150 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sumatra s—40 cwts sharkfins and 28½ cwts fishmaws, L Cuttow; 200 bales cotton, H Amoolucchund; 19 bales cotton, H Gopiram; 35 bales cotton, H A Esmail and Co; 31 bales cotton and 25 bales twist, G Shobhagmul; 63 bales cotton, B Hunsraj; 125 cwts onions, R Ganjee; 70 bales twist, H Hablobhoy.
Ancona s—784 bales twist, E Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, H E Ellias; 63 bales cotton and 137 bales twist, H A Esmail; 140 bales twist, N B Mody; 250 bales twist, E I Sassoon and Co; 387 bales twist, A C Bomonji; 50 bales twist, S N Talate and Co; 36 bales twist, C Ebram; 100 bales twist, Tata and Co; 24 chests opium, S A Shalum; 100 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 9 bales twist, the Elliance cotton Manufacturing Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ancona s—516 bales twist and 25 bales piece good; E D Sassoon and Co; 90 bales twist, and 10 bales piecegood, D Sassoon and Co; 200 cwts sandalwood, and 50 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 40 bales twist, R J Abraham; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David; 25 bales twist, the National S and W Co; 75 bales twist, S Abraham; 10 bales twist, C Bezonjee; 1,000 cwts sandalwood, G Peerbhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Ancona s—65 bales twist, the United Merchants Co; 25 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 25 bales twist, R Hurmookroy; 22 bales twist, Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co; 25 bales twist, H Sadharmul.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Madura s—66 bales cotton, H Ampoldeckhund.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ancona s—20 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co; 30 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 15.

Hogg, Lt Col, Bo Poona Horse, on leave, from Sirur.

MARCH 16.

Bland, Capt, Bo Lanc Fus, on leave, from Deolali.

MARCH 17.

Randolph Lt, Bo Lanc Fus, on leave, from Purandhar.
Griffiths, Col Bo 31st Sikh Infy, on leave, from Kohat.
Reilly, Major, Bu Qr-Mr-Genls Dept, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 16.

Barnet, Col, Bo A Gl's, on duty, to Poona.
Barry, Lt, 19th Bo Infy on leave, to Deesa.
Gubbins, Lt, R A, on leave, to Quetta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS,

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 18th March, 1886.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant on Saturday next, the 20th instant. Fall in front of the Gymkhana at 5 p. m. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road, Girgaum, and Prince's Dock at 4-30 p.m., and those met on their way, will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own tram fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the instructors. The movements to be done at inspection parade will be practised. 30 rounds of blank ammunition to be issued per man. All ball ammunition to be removed from the pouches before coming on parade. It is particularly requested that all members of the Corps will do their utmost to attend.

It is notified for General information that the officers and Volunteers of the Corps have been invited by the Council of Directors of the Byculla schools to attend at the distribution of prizes this evening at 5-30 p.m.

There will be a class of Instruction for certificates at Head Quarters on Wednesday next, the 24th inst., at 5 30 p.m. As this will be the last before the Inspection, it is requested that all candidates will be present.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India, for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART.
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case, Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

PERFECT FITTING SPECTACLES.
YOU are invited to have your eyes tested; you will then know if you require glasses.
Mr. Lazarus only supplies glasses after examination, and providing there is any defect.
The sight of one eye is very often different to that of the other, requiring, of course, distinctly different lenses.
The position of the lenses depend entirely on the nature of the optical defect, and this can only be attained by properly fitting frames.
Pamphlet "How to preserve the sight" free on application.
: N. LAZARUS, by appointment to the VICEROY.
No. 28, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango-lane CALCUTTA.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
Deputy-Surgeon General A. E. Dale, M.D., Abbottabad, writes :—"Some time since I obtained a pair of Pebble Spectacles from you which have given me so much satisfaction that I would be obliged by your sending me another pair. You take great pains in testing the sight, and your Pebbles are so good that I shall strongly recommend any one requiring Optical assistance to apply to you."
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA.
Old Bond Street, LONDON. | Rampart Row, BOMBAY. | 3, & 4 Hare St., CALCUTTA.
Mr. LAWRENCE'S Pamphlet, "Ignorance the cause of numerous Eye Diseases," Post frey, 4½ annas.
Price List free.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn. Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames. Of the very best materials and the most perfect finish. Special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.
In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.
MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

NOW READY.
BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma, After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*
LONDON :
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET,
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.
Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

NOTIFICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

II.—WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE FOURTH of a Series of SIX LECTURES, being the Wilson Philological Lectures for the Year 1885-86, will be delivered in the University Library, on THURSDAY, the 18th March, 1886, at 5-15 p.m.

SUBJECT—*Latin and Greek.*

The Noun Inflections in Sanskrit, Greek and Latin.

LECTURER—*R. H. Gunion, B.A.*

The Lectures are open to the Public.

By Order,
PETER PETERSON, D. Sc.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 15th March, 1886.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
HAVE received from the Crown Derby Co. a Splendid Assortment of real Porcelain ware, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Vases, &c., &c.
THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW At 18, Marine-street.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MARRIAGES.

DE BRATH—O'MEARA—March 9, at the Pro-Cathedral, Lahore, by the Rev T J Montgomery, Ernest De Brath, 32nd Pioneers, to Edith, eldest daughter of A O'Meara, Esq.
MODERMOTT—HALPIN—March 8, at Kasauli, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, by the Rev P Mackin, William Henry, third son of the late Captain F McDermott, Ordnance Department, to Elizabeth (Lily) second surviving daughter of J Halpin, Esq.

DEATHS.

MANSON—March 12, at Calcutta, Cecilia, second daughter of the late Rev A T G Manson, M.A., D.C.L., Vicar of Glossop, Derbyshire.
TOD—March 8, at Aurel Pareghatta, Terai, the beloved infant son of Edward Pringle and Katherine Tod, aged 3 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1886.

A CONTRIBUTOR to the *Pioneer* has found a new cause to account for the fact that the Hindus of modern times are so inferior in energy of mind and body to their ancestors who lived in the Sanskrit period. That this decline has taken place is indisputable, and is freely confessed by the Hindus themselves, who with good reason put their golden age in the past. It will be readily acknowledged that, "the Aryans on their first entry into India were as fine a people in physique and mental endowments as have ever marched in a career of conquest through the world." Their valour and moral excellence they retained in a conspicuous degree even until the time of Arrian, who, writing in the reign of Hadrian about two thousand years after the first Aryan invasions, says that the inhabitants of India "are remarkably brave, superior in war to all Asiatics; they are remarkable for integrity, so honest as to require neither locks to their doors nor writings to bind their agreements. No Indian was ever known to tell a lie." In the meantime they had won in letters even greater triumphs than their victories in war. They had originated and perfected a mighty literature pre eminent alike in poetry and philosophy. But what a change for the worse do we find in the history of the last thousand years, during which India has been a prey to successive invaders, and has produced no work of any kind that can possibly be given a very high place in the world's literature. According to the writer in the *Pioneer*, the cause of this lamentable decadence is to be found in the abandonment of the flesh diet that the Aryan invaders and their descendants for many centuries throve upon, at a time when, as is shown by the testimony of Manu's Law-book, even the Brahmans were allowed to eat the flesh of cattle if hallowed with texts of the Veda. Vegetarianism, he declares, is the great national vice of India, which has ruined the native body and soul. Therefore in his opinion "just as a league has been formed in England for the suppression of intemperance, so a philanthropic society ought to be formed out here whose sole duty it would be to suppress this monster evil of temperance and to mitigate as it may its deadly effects."

Thus, on the one hand, we have in Bombay a pure food society, whose object is to work the salvation of India by preaching entire abstinence from animal food, while in the pages of our Allahabad contemporary we find historical and other evidence brought forward to show that this same object can best be effected by rejecting such abstinence as extremely pernicious, and by persuading all vegetarians in India to return to the flesh diet of their ancestors. Now, it is undoubtedly true that many historical instances may be quoted to show that there is some kind of causal connection between a flesh diet, or rather a mixed diet, and vigour of mind and body. No one of course would maintain that the more flesh we eat the more vigorous we shall be, though such almost seems to have been the opinions of the ancient Greeks, according to whom Milo of Crotona carried a four-year old heifer round the Olympian race-course and ate the whole animal afterwards in one day. Even the most determined opponents of vegetarianism could not now argue in favour of such an exact correspondence between vigour and flesh-eating as this story implies. But still the evidence of history, and especially of Indian history, does support the view that in war flesh eaters have the advantage over vegetarian enemies. The original Aryans of India, when after the lapse of many centuries they had adopted vegetarianism, were conquered by invaders from the North, who in their turn, after adopting the vegetarian diet of the conquered, had to succumb to new invasions of flesh-eating northerners. This process has been repeated several times in the history of India, and if no other cause were operating might reasonably be supposed to have been the effect of a change of diet upon bodily and mental energy. Liebig, the great German physiologist, attributed the indomitable energy of Englishmen to their rich nitrogenous diet, and most physicians who study the subject come to the conclusion that a mixed diet is far more conducive to hard physical labour and great bodily strength than vegetarianism is. It may indeed be doubted whether a mixed diet is not rather the effect than the cause of energy, on the ground that great bodily activity makes men more inclined to feast upon the flesh of animals: but upon reflection it will be evident that a flesh diet and energy act and react upon each other mutually as cause and effect, so that the beef and mutton, which the performance of hard work makes more palatable to the active man, at the same time render him more capable of future activity. Thus it may be allowed that the natives of India by adopting vegetarianism as a general custom have sacrificed a very important source of energy.

But, while allowing full weight to this consideration, we must not forget that other causes have been also at work to contribute to the decline of Hindu vigour. In the first place, the influence of climate must not be overlooked. It is true that heat alone does not necessarily quench energy either in animals or men. The tiger and the lion are instances to the contrary in the animal world. If we turn our attention to the human race, we find that the Arabs have maintained their vigour from the earliest ages in one of the hottest climates of the world. But this is because on both sides of the Red Sea the land inhabited by the Arabs is not fertile, and the inhabitants have always had their energies kept in continual exercise by a hard struggle for existence. In India it is different. Here the hot climate predisposes to languor, and prevents active bodily exercise from being sought for its own sake, while the rich plains yield their crops without much exertion of mind or body on the part of the tillers of the soil. Such a combination cannot but be prejudicial to the conservation of national energy, although the evil influence of heat alone might have been successfully resisted. Perhaps, however, the bad influence of social manners and customs has been even stronger than that of diet and climate. In the old times it appears from Sanskrit writers that the Hindus married at a much later age than they do now, and that women were allowed far more freedom. The total or partial seclusion of women through many generations must have exercised a most baneful effect upon each succeeding generation. Any nation that adopts a custom condemning half of its members to a life of unhealthy confinement indoors is without doubt very heavily handicapped in comparison with other nations. Women by being secluded are prevented from properly exercising their bodies and their minds, and the children they bear are sure to suffer from the consequent bodily and mental weakness of their female parents. This being the case, the seclusion of women is a constant cause always operating to make each generation inferior in mind and body to its predecessor. Nor are the effects of early marriages less distinctly pernicious. Physiology shows clearly that the offspring of those who marry before they have reached the prime of life are very unlikely to be strong and healthy. Thus, though change of diet may partly account for the inferiority of the modern Hindu to his early ancestors, at least equal weight must be attached to climatic and social influences. Perhaps of all the four contributing causes the influence of modern Hindu social customs may be considered the strongest, and the best hope of the regeneration of Hindu society lies in the fact that a thorough social reform is not beyond the bounds of possibility. If it could be effected, the Hindu, like the Greek and the Italian, would have every chance of regaining the high position held by his ancestors in the days of their classical literature.

WE were right yesterday in supposing that the chief stumbling-block in the way of Mr. Chamberlain was the enormous amount of the ransom to be paid for the Irish estates. It is now announced that the reason for the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Travelyan is their objection to, entrust to an Irish Parliament the administration of £200,000,000 for the expropriation of the landlords. That an impoverished country could face a liability of the enormous amount which Prince Bismarck exacted from France with the view of crippling that Power indefinitely is not to be expected. The money could not possibly be repaid, and the interest—six millions a year—would be a crushing burden which could not be borne. The scheme propounded by "Economist"—Mr. Giffen—dealt with a sum of £160,000,000, which was admittedly excessive, but was still within the ascertained paying power of Ireland. The taxes paid by that country are estimated at £7,000,000 per annum—about double her proper proportion—and the cost of the Irish administration takes back £4,000,000 out of this. The balance is not profit to England, for the necessity of keeping a garrison to hold the country, and incidental outlays, absorb nearly the whole of the three millions making up the seven. Therefore, at present it is a bad bargain on both sides. Mr. Giffen's proposal was to issue stock, guaranteed by the Imperial Government, for about a hundred and twenty millions sterling, to keep the £4,000,000 required for local needs to pay the interest, and to let the Irish Parliament get the money for the work of administration from the land taken over from the bought-out landlords. This plan kept within known financial bounds. It had the defect of contemplating a payment to the landlords of a sum far beyond any now to be obtained for estates whose value has been reduced not only by political events but by the competition of American and of Indian produce. But that was a matter of detail, which might be dealt with. Mr. Gladstone's project seems to have astounded the more economical Mr. Chamberlain, who contemplating, as he does, the eventual ransom of English estates, must recoil from any precedent which would carry with it the obligation of buying out English landlords at a cost of possibly sixteen hundred millions sterling. The country would probably regard so costly a remedy as worse than the disease. Mr. Matthew Arnold's suggestion, five years ago, that the Irish landlords should be dealt with according to their merits, and the good ones bought out at twenty-one years' purchase while the bad ones should be paid only eight years' purchase, would present less alarming financial results than even Mr. Giffen's proposal. It appears that Mr. Gladstone is endeavouring to induce Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan to recensider their decision and continue in the Government. If the difference which has arisen be one of amount, and not one of principle, the difficulty may be surmounted. There is even a probability that the resistance of Ulster loyalists to Mr. Gladstone's policy may be disarmed when they see that he is prepared to pay out the landlords with a profuse generosity that appals the leader of the Radical wing, with whom they may have to deal in the not very remote future.

WE have already announced that the notorious Mekrani outlaw, Movar Sadhwani, for whose capture a prize of Rs. 5,000 had been for some time notified by the Political Agent of Kattywar has at last been traced by the special agency employed for the purpose by the Junaghad authorities in Jodhpur, and has been taken into custody in that State. Col. Watson appears to have already signalized his accession to office by at least one successful measure for ensuring the peaceful settlement of the Province. The neck of the Mekrani terror has been broken, and the capture of the remainder of the band of freebooters will be only a work of time. Another difficulty in Kattywar has been terminated. The long-standing dispute between the Thakore of Palitana and the Shrawak community having been referred by both parties to him for arbitration, the Political Agent has been able to bring about a settlement which appears to have proved satisfactory to both of them. The Shrawaks are to make an annual payment of Rs. 15,000 to the Palitana Durbar in lieu of the amount hitherto paid by them, the Durbar agreeing not to molest the Shrawak pilgrims going to visit their sacred temples on the Satrunjaya Hill in Palitana. The arrangement is to continue in force for forty years, after which it is subject to revision. And now the capture of Movar Sadhwani cannot fail to bring additional security to the person and property of many a quiet homestead in the land of the Kathis. This is a good beginning for the new Agent, and augurs well for the success of his administration.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RESIGNATIONS IN THE CABINET.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

The reason for the resignation of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain and the Right Hon. G. O. Trevelyan is because they object to entrusting to an Irish Parliament the administration of the fund of £200,000,000 for the expropriation of landlords.

Mr. Gladstone is endeavouring to induce them to reconsider their decision.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACTS.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. C. Wilson, member for Kingston on Hull, called the attention of the House to the Contagious Diseases Acts of 1866 and 1869 and moved a resolution for their repeal, which was agreed to without a division.

THE BOMBAY DELEGATE TO ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIRSI, MARCH 17.

A large public meeting was convened yesterday by the Kanadee Venae Dukha Nevarine Sabha, to send an address to Mr. Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, a native of Kunara, and one of the delegates. The members of the Sabha and the inhabitants of this and other talukas attended the meeting. An address, drafted by Mr. Mahableshwarbhar, pleader, was read and approved. It was resolved that an address be sent to Mr. Chandavarkar thanking him for his voyage to England, for his patriotism, and for his able discharge of the duties entrusted to his care.

THE FARTHER EAST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MARCH 17.

The China papers report that the Emperor having attained his fifteenth year is about to marry, and commence a number of reforms and new measures.

A large deposit of sulphur was found in the north of Canton.

Very severe weather is reported in the northern parts, snow lying deep on the ground.

The German Syndicate arrived at Hongkong and remain there, making inquiries for the present into the disturbances between the Boundary Commission and the inhabitants, who refuse to allow them to proceed with the work.

The Chinese are causing serious trouble to the Dutch Government, and the planters are deserting their properties.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 17.

The s.s. Assam, with the outward English mails of the 5th inst., left here for Bombay yesterday at 5 p.m; and the s.s. Bokhara, for Colombo and Calcutta, left at 9 p.m. yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Valetta arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, MARCH 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Siam arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

ZANZIBAR, MARCH 17.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Akola left here for Bombay direct yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3⅞

The Manchester market has been steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5
8¼ "	6-1⅛
40s Mule Twist	8¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72½
4½ "	75⅛
3 " Consols for account	100⅜
3½ " Sterling Loan	101⅜
4½ " French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	46⅞

The sum of about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MARCH 17.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Teheran route interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, March 16.

10 p.m.	78·8

WEDNESDAY, March 17.

6 a.m.	76·5
10 a.m.	82·1
2 p.m.	83·7
4 p.m.	83·2

AT a sitting of the Insolvency Court yesterday Mr. Justice Bayley punished two fraudulent insolvents, Morarjee Nensey and Runchordas Morarjee, by dismissing their petition with costs. The liabilities in the case amounted to Rs. 84,898, but the assets were nil. Their discharge was opposed by Messrs. Lukhmidas Khimjee and Company, guarantee brokers to Messrs. Wallace and Company, who, on the misrepresentations of the insolvents as to the quality of the wool, of which they shipped numerous consignments, made advances far in excess of the value of the stuff really consigned, the aggregate amount of the loss occasioned to them in consequence being about Rs. 62,320.

THERE has recently been brought out at the Education Society's Press a "Catechism on Musketry," the work of an adjutant of Volunteers, who has had a large and successful practical experience in the subjects on which he treats. The hand-book deals with the theory and practice of musketry in a simple and practical manner, giving ample information in regard to aiming drill, the musketry regulations, the recruits' and trained volunteers' course, the case of arms and ammunition; firing exercise, position drill, and much else that every volunteer and volunteer officer should know. The book supplies a want, and it is likely to become popular.

THE *Statesman*, in announcing the Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik's departure from Calcutta for Bombay last week, says:—"Mr. Mandlik is a real acquisition to the Council, and his speeches in the debate on the Income-tax Bill were amongst the ablest that the discussion elicited. Would it really be no advantage to the Government to have half-a-dozen men in the Supreme Council of equal power and cultivation? There is no lack of such men in India, for they are rising up on all sides of us."

MR. ILBERT AND SIR STEUART BAYLEY intend visiting the Bombay Presidency between the break-up of Government at Calcutta and its re-assembly at Simla about the 20th April.

THE Calcutta merchants engaged in the export trade have addressed a memorial to the Hon'ble T. C. Hope on the Government's refusal to sanction an expenditure of Rs. 1,80,000 for extending the present accommodation for the export trade at the Howrah terminus of the East Indian Railway.

The *Indian Daily News* says:—"The Finance Committee or Commission, if rumour is to be believed, has some rather important suggestions in preparation. One of these is, we hear, that the Original Side of the Presidency High Court should be abolished, the work being relegated to the District Courts. Some of the Judges are believed to favour the proposal, which has also the support of the Legal Member of Council. There is much to be said in favour of some simplification of the present cumbrous machine for meting out justice in civil cases. The High Court procedure involves much delay, and very heavy costs to litigants. We are inclined to believe that a considerable portion, at least, of the legal business now transacted with much unnecessary pomp and show in the High Courts on the Original Side might be relegated to the District Courts with advantage to all concerned."

SIR MADHAVARAO has formed a high opinion of the intellectual calibre of the Nair women of the Western coast, and he urges that they should be educated, that university degrees should be conferred on them, and that they should be given employment in schools, in post and telegraph offices, in printing presses. He believes that, if properly encouraged, they will exert a beneficial influence on the other women of India. "Actuated by these sentiments," he writes in the *Madras Times*, "I hereby notify that I shall be glad to give a reward of 200 (two hundred) rupees to the first Nair woman that successfully passes the Matriculation Examination. If she pursue her studies and successfully pass the F. A. Examination, I shall give her a reward of 500 (five-hundred) rupees."

REGARDING Lord Kimberley's recent statement, when moving for the Indian Committee, on the subject of the Indian Civil Service, it may be stated that the India Office has now before it an exhaustive despatch from the Government of India on the question of the Statutory Service. This paper (we learn on the authority of an up-country paper) deals with the details on the assumption that the present system is in the main to be retained; but at the same time it is admitted that its working is unsatisfactory and needs to be reconsidered.

A TELEGRAM received in Calcutta announces the death of Mr. Henry S. Cox, at Eccles, near Manchester, on the 10th instant, at the ripe age of 71 years. Mr. Cox was a brother of the late Mr. James Cox, ex-Provost of Dundee, who died only a few months ago. He managed the Indian branch of the well-known Dundee house of Messrs. Cox Brothers from 1869 till 1880, during which period (says a local paper) no man was better known or more highly esteemed in business circles in Calcutta.

AN Anglo-Indian of the old school, says the *Pioneer*, has passed away in the person of Mr. George Drummond, late of the Nan Rugai estate. Mr. Drummond, it appears, landed in India in 1819, a boy of sixteen, and from the day of his landing never saw the sea again. A steamer he never saw, and with the locomotive he made his first acquaintance when the East Indian Railway extended their line from Buxar to Arrah in 1862. By way of compensation he had seen a good deal of life of a kind that is strange to the present generation, having been resident during the Nepal War at the frontier station of Malar, and having taken an active part in the guerilla warfare that was rife in the Shahabad district during 1857-58. His factory was plundered and burnt down by the rebels in the course of the Mutiny, but when order was restored he obtained a grant of land from Government for his services which materially increased the value of his property. Here Mr. Drummond settled down and passed the remainder of his days, "equally respected and liked by his European friends, and by the natives of the country among whom he had made his home."

IT is rumoured that the Afghan Boundary Commission may be called upon to meet a second Russian Commission from Tashkent, and to proceed with it up the Oxus.

BARON DE RAVISI, the agent in Europe of the Burmese pretender, the Myngoon Prince, has been interviewed by a Paris correspondent. M. de Ravisi, who was Governor of the French settlement of Karikal during the Indian mutiny, is described as an eminent Orientalist, intimately acquainted with high officials and other notable men in India and Indo-China. Baron de Ravisi thinks that it was a mistake to give Lord Dufferin entire control over Burmah. France, Germany, and Italy, who have signed treaties of commerce with that country, would resent having to negotiate with a mere Viceroy. England ought, in Baron de Ravisi's opinion, to withdraw her troops from Burmah and hand over the government to Prince Myngoon, the legitimate heir and direct descendant of the kings of Ava. The Shans and the tribes on the right bank of the Irrawaddy will not, he thinks, long remain quiet under British rule. He is of opinion that the Shans, who are a race akin to the Black Flags of Tonquin, will make it impossible to construct the proposed railway to Bhamo. They are by tradition and from religious motives devoted to Prince Myngoon. England should put them under the authority, real or nominal, of a Prince who will answer for their good behaviour. The best way out of the present difficulties would be to set up Prince Myngoon on the throne at Mandalay. Baron de Ravisi asserts that the Prince would become a faithful ally or vassal of England, and that he is ready to accept an English protectorate. The next best solution would be to neutralise the Shan States and make Prince Myngoon king of them. The Burmese Envoy who recently left here has written from Suez to say that Lord Dufferin, having read in the *Daily News* that he might be useful to England, will confide to him a high post at Mandalay.

FROM the returns of the India Tea Association it appears that the exports of tea from Calcutta to Great Britain from the 1st of May last to the 20th of February were 64,916,321lbs., as compared with 59,986,965lbs. during the same period of last year. The exports to Australia and New Zealand were 1,695,423lbs., as against 1,260,997lbs.; those to America were 80,184lbs. as compared with 105,646lbs and those to all other places were 272,768lbs., as against 300,383lbs. This gives the total exports for last season as 66,992,704lbs. as against 61,653,991lbs. in 1884-85.

MONSIEUR RICHAUD, the Governor of the French Establishments in India, has been informed by telegraph from Paris of his transfer from Pondicherry to the Governorship of Bourbon, which is one of the most coveted appointments in the French Colonial service. The appointment not only carries with it about one-third more pay than the emolument of the Indian station, but the position is one of a higher grade, and secures to the holder greater advantages in the shape of pension upon retirement. The climate, and the whole surroundings, natural and social, are considered much superior to those of Pondicherry.

A TELEGRAM from Lisbon announces the departure to India of His Excellency Senhor Ferreira do Amaral, the new Governor-General of Goa.

SENHOR COSTA, who has been sent to Goa from Portugal on special duty to enquire into the charges brought against Judge Eunes, has had a narrow escape from poisoning. After mixing sugar with a cup of tea he found the tea becoming black like ink. An analysis disclosed that sulphate of zinc has been mixed with the sugar. The sugar vendor has been arrested.

THE relief this season, for obvious reasons, will be the smallest that can possibly be managed. The only moves definitely settled are that the 1st and 12th Bengal Cavalry change places from Nowshera to Peshawar and *vice versâ*, while the 3rd and 14th interchange from Thal Chotiali and Sialkot. Among the Bengal Infantry, the 13th from Peshawar changes places with the 20th at Allahabad, and the 21st at Rawalpindi with the 24th at Meean Meer.

THE regimental bands, on marching out of Gwalior Fort, it is said, played—"Tommy, make room for your uncle."

THE popular jockeys Archer and Wood are assessed to the income-tax at £10,000 and £9,000 respectively. They appealed, because they thought the amount too great; and in these hard times many persons will agree with them: only the jockeys object on account of the assessment, and the others because of the income. The appeals having been put aside, it would seem that Archer and Wood really do make some £19,000 a year between them.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT G. W. L. CAINE, of the Cawnpore Light Horse, has been granted leave of absence for six months.

SURGEON-MAJOR JOHN CHARLES WISHAW, M.D., has been permitted to retire from the service.

CAPTAIN C. C. RAWSON, R.E., has been granted furlough on private affairs for two years.

COLONEL H. R. MEAD, R.E., has been granted six months' leave on urgent private affairs.

ON the recommendation of a Medical Board, Captain Digby de la Motte Boulay, 7th Dragoon Guards, has been permitted to proceed to England in anticipation of the leave that will be given him by the Commander-in-Chief.

CAPTAIN G. W. F. MACMAHON, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, has been appointed to perform the duties of Deputy Quartermaster General, Poona Division, during the absence of Major Reilly, at Bombay.

AN interesting rifle match was fired at Calcutta on the 13th instant, in which teams composed of English, Irish, Scotch and Eurasians took part. Teams of ten were to shoot at 300 and 800 yards, ten shots at each distance; the last nine at each distance counting for score, but only the seven best scores in each team counted for the contest, which was termed the International Match. The Eurasian team started with a strong lead, which it maintained, winning easily with the fine score of 483 points on an average of 69·00 per man. This is an average of 3·83 per shot—a first-class performance in team shooting at those distances. The Scotch team shot steadily, but one of the best shots of the team could not attend, owing to the Paper Chase that morning in which he was engaged for the Cup. The Scotch team came second with 436 points. The English third with 414 points and the Irish team did not finish the contest. Captain Adam Smith, C.V.R., arranged the match, and captained the Scotch team. Lieutenant H. Moore was the captain of the Eurasian team; Lieutenant B. Spooner captain of the English team; and Volunteer J. J. Lenehan, captain of the Irish team. The selection was confined to the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

COLONEL C. J. PEARSE, Madras Staff Corps, has been appointed Commandant of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

MAJOR J. J. KENNEDY, Madras Staff Corps, Commandant 2nd Infantry, has been granted leave in India for four months on private affairs.

MAJOR NUTHALL, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, has been granted one month's extension of tenure of appointment.

M. REMENYI'S BENEFIT.

TO-MORROW evening the performance at the Gaiety is to be for the benefit of M. Remenyi, and if the public of Bombay be at all appreciative of the great musical treat he has afforded them, a house crowded to its utter-most capacity should greet him on this his last appearance in our city. M. Remenyi is the first musician of acknowledged European celebrity that has visited India, and it says much for his wonderful talents that in Bombay, notwithstanding its counter-attractions, he has been enabled to give us less than fifteen concerts before leaving for "fresh fields and pastures new." M. Remenyi's visit has given new life to classical music among us, and it would, indeed, seem ungrateful that if, in leaving us, all who appreciate the works of the great masters and the efforts of the Hungarian Maestro did not turn out in force to wish a hearty "God-speed" to one who will be long remembered in at least the musical community of Bombay. For his benefit to-morrow night M. Remenyi puts forward a most attractive programme. In addition to his own selections, Mrs. Morland has kindly promised her co-operation, and will sing Odoardo Barri's "Shadow of the Cross" and Gounod's "Nazareth." Dr. Close, Herr Zimmer, Herr Schmuck, and the beneficiere will also play Mozart's string quartette in D, and all true lovers of music should not miss the chance of hearing this delightful composition interpreted by a quartette of such admirable musicians.

Miss Louise Schmuck and Miss Kate Bullock will also play the same selections as given by them so successfully last evening.

A KHOJA FESTIVAL.

A LARGE section of the Mahomedan community is at present holding high festival in our midst. A religious event in the life of His Highness Agha Khan is being celebrated with ardour and *eclat* by the Ismailia. The grounds of the mansion in Nesbit Road are daily thronged by thousands of pious Khojas, to whom hospitality is dispensed with princely generosity. The ceremonies began about a week ago, but the climax was only reached last evening, when the whole community proceeded in procession to the Jama'at Khana, there to close the celebration with a formal thanksgiving. A good deal is made of the antipathies of the various Mussulman sects, but the brotherhood of their common religion is being more generally acknowledged amongst them. One of the features of the festival has been a banquet given by His Highness to the heads of all sections of Mahomedans. Both Shiahs and Sunis brought all their charity and kindliness to the feast. It is to be hoped that such re-unions will become more frequent. The high social position of His Highness Agha Khan who, apart from his religious character, is also a scion of the reigning house of Persia, will always make such intercommunion possible under his patronage. On Tuesday was observed a ceremony which is some degree manifests the interest of this community in education. Some eight or nine hundred lads of all ages from the Khoja community attended a *levée* held by His Highness, bringing the usual *nuzurs*. This assembly of lads expressed their joy as well as veneration for their chief in religious chief by singing in chorus under their masters' direction a series of hymns. After the ceremony as a small token of his great interest in education, His Highness presented the boys with new books—every one according to his standard and class—pens and inkstands, which will doubtless be treasured up as mementos of the happy scene in which the recipients took part as boys.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

DR. COOK presided yesterday at the meeting of the Council. There were present:—Colonels Merewether and Forman, Captain Moriand, Professor Peterson, Messrs. Stratton Gay, Dadabhai Nowrojji, R. M. Sayani, K. N. Kooje, Dosabhai Framji, Nanabhoy B. Jejeebhoy, and M. N. Banaji.

A VACCINE DEPOT.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to a lease entered into by Government with the Municipality of Mahim and Salsette for the site of a vaccine depôt, the Municipal Commissioner explaining that Government had granted the site for 99 years at the nominal rent of one rupee per annum.

THE CHARGE FOR WATER METERS.

The Council resumed consideration of the letter from Mr. M. M. Mundil relative to the question of the refund of the amount paid for the hire of meters fixed to the fire mains on the Colaba Cotton Green.

Dr. Peterson moved that in the opinion of the Council the charge should be refunded. He asked them to consider the matter apart from any general question. He maintained that their procedure had been entirely wrong. The alleged misuse of water was not brought to the notice of the Association, and nothing was said to those said to be in fault until several months had elapsed. Instead of calling the attention of the Association to the matter, the executive set up a claim to enter and affix a meter at the cost of the Association. This Association had no wish to use the water for ordinary purposes, but as a precaution against fire, and he saw no grounds by which they could in this instance be charged for the meter. They had not been fairly treated. Whether persons ought to be charged for water used in putting out fires the Council was not now required to express an opinion.

Mr. Khote seconded the motion.

The Municipal Commissioner, replying to Dr. Peterson, explained why the strict procedure was not enforced in this instance. It was impossible to treat any single property with special favour apart from the general grounds. The question of charging for water used at fires was somewhat distinct, but the procedure regarding the fixing of meters for fire connections was decided by the Council themselves in 1870. After some discussion a complete list of buildings supplied by meters was given by the then Commissioner, and it was laid down that the rate for manufactories should be twelve annas and educational institutions six annas, and among the list were no fewer than five properties which had separate connections for fire, and the Town Council ruled that in these cases that the meter must be affixed, but that the rate for water consumed should be twelve annas. The strict procedure in regard to the Cotton Green was to cut off the supply, but he was loth to take that course when it might be attended with great danger, and the alternative was that a reasonable sum should be paid. His duty was perfectly plain, the Association must either affix the metre so long as it was a rule of the town that a meter should be fixed, or he must cut off the connection.

In the course of the discussion which followed, Mr. Geary urged the inconvenience of deviating from the principle laid down by the Council in their resolution quoted by the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Sayani proposed as an amendment that the former resolution of the Council be adhered to.

This was seconded by Colonel Merewether, who thought the amendment should be passed in order to mark the sense of the Council upon the inconvenience of again bringing forward questions already decided by resolution when no new arguments were adduced.

In reply to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the chairman mentioned that special charges were already paid by Messrs. Treacher & Co., the Soonderdas Moolji Market, and the Kessowji Naik Company under similar circumstances, and these cases, he remarked, were sufficient to substantiate the working of the rule.

The amendment was carried by six votes to three, and the Cotton Dealers' Association will therefore be required to pay Rs. 50 per annum for the hire of the meter.

The Council then adjourned.

HINDU REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was very much amused on reading in your issue of last Saturday Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta's letter in defence of the Hindu reformers to whom I had offered a few words of advice on the questions of enforced widowhood and infant marriages. My object in writing to you was to advance, if possible, the cause of the much-needed reforms beyond the region of talk, and if my communication has, as I gather from Mr. Pherozeshah's letter, awakened his friends, the Hindu reformers, from their slumbers, I have succeeded beyond my expectations. If these gentlemen are thereby put upon their mettle and incited to take some practical action, a great step will have been gained.

Some days ago a petition was presented to me at the Police Court by a young Hindu widow who had come down from Ahmedabad to Bombay, soliciting protection from false charges that might be brought against her. On reading it, I said to myself, "When will the advocates of widow re-marriage among the Hindus cease to talk and commence to act, so as to remove the clouds of difficulties which surround those unfortunate beings who are trying to free themselves from the lifelong bondage and misery to which they are exposed on account of their unhappy lot?" I used the first leisure moments which I could obtain to write the letter which you did me the favor to publish in your issue of the 8th instant. The main object of my letter was to demonstrate that it is quite time that some practical action should take the place of the talk of which we had had more than enough. I told my Hindu friends that mere talk, loud though it might be, was lost upon their audience, inasmuch as they did not prove the sincerity of what they professed to believe by practising what they preached. I stated that an inquiry would disclose facts which would not redound to the credit of those who posed before the public as reformers. Truth now compels me to say that there are young widows in the families of some of the speech-making reformers whom they have not attempted to free from the degrading bonds which centuries of custom have imposed upon them; that there have also been infant marriages among them, and that, too, not unattended with some show of pomp and splendour. I made it plain that the preachings of such men would prove abortive and would exercise no influence whatever upon those intended to be affected. I therefore exported my friends to practise what they preached, and told them in language plain and simple, that they themselves should bring about the reforms which they clamour for, by beginning them in their own homes.

And now, Sir, can any sane or reasonable man take exception to the course recommended? Yet there is Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, whose equanimity has been considerably disturbed by my presumption to preach a homily to his "esteemed and valued friends." He has come forward as a champion of the Hindu reformers with the quite original proposition that it is impossible for his friends to practise what they preach, and in defending their inaction he has had recourse to the tactics of certain lawyers, whose only resource in a lame cause is to abuse the attorney on the opposite side. These lawyers of course, know that such a course of defence is valued at its proper worth by the courts, but it is enough for them to please their clients, who for the moment think that they have been helped to a revenge. But there need be no mistake about the issue I have raised, and I am pretty confident that even if Mr. Pherozeshah had the run of your columns for a month he could not shake my contention that, if those who profess to be reformers sincerely desire any beneficial effect to result from their preachings, they must suit their actions to their words. If Mr. Pherozeshah sees much amiss in my own intervention, it is because he steadfastly refuses to see anything amiss in the proceedings of the men whom I have convicted of inconsistency. For instance, he cannot or will not see anything wrong in a man who in this civilized age bedecks his ears in all the barbaric splendour of huge pearl-rings, and who subscribes to poor mothers not to load their children with ornaments. Would not the mother, even though as "innocent of logic" as Mr. Pherozeshah say to such a professor, "put away your rings and then I will listen to your advice to deprive myself of the gratification of seeing trinkets on the person of my child." Was there anything in the instance that I gave, "ludicrously inapt" or "grossly palpable and inadmissible?" Where have I stated that the gentleman above alluded to is not a tried and veteran statesman that Mr. Pherozeshah should waste so much ink and paper to prove him to be so? The fact that he is tried and veteran statesman increases his responsibility—increases the obligation that he should be consistent. Then again, where have I denied that the other gentleman referred to is a valuable judicial officer of great merit, that Mr. Pherozeshah could feel called upon at considerable pains to demonstrate that fact? Of these two gentlemen's great abilities and valuable public services I entertain as high opinion as he. I have only spoken of them in relation to their attitude with regard to the reforms which they advocate. I told the one that he must practise what he preaches, and exhorted the other and his friends not to lose heart in endeavouring to eradicate the social evils they complain of, because their counsel will not come to their aid. I reminded them that they aspired to positions by which they could take an important share in the administration of their country, but that their first care should be to learn to govern their own households under the auspices of the authorities. I do not again throw back upon Mr. Pherozeshah the charge of being "innocent of logic." He had a purpose to serve and had reasons of his own for evolving some of his complaints against me out of his own lively imagination. But he has not stopped there. He further tries to misrepresent me in regard to Mr. Malabari himself. He says that I have been "hard-hearted upon poor Mr. Malabari." This assertion is void of truth. I have given that gentleman the full credit to which he is entitled, but Mr. Pherozeshah by quoting lines omitting the context has attempted to show that I have included him among the speech-making reformers who ignore their evident duty to practise what they preach. Now Mr. Malabari is a Parsi, and I could not taunt him with not practising what he preaches, because happily the community to which he belongs does not suffer from the evils complained of. How Mr. Pherozeshah thought he was serving "his esteemed and valued friends" by this sort of advocacy I cannot well see. Then, again, he must perforce bring that prudent and sagacious gentleman, the Hon. Mr. Budrudin Tyebji, to his aid. An unbeliever, as he is said to be, in the Purda system, that gentleman does not tear himself from it, according to Mr. Pherozeshah, because "he and his people would be cut adrift from their community and would have thus no opportunity of exercising such influence for good as they possessed." I do not see why this gentleman's name has been dragged into this controversy. He, at least, is not guilty of writing and making noisy speeches against the system whilst not abandoning it himself. But perhaps the weight of this gentleman's name was required to support Mr. Pherozeshah in his frail contention. After raising other side-issues which are beside the main question, and disposing of them with an air of self-satisfaction, Mr. Pherozeshah proceeds to lay before his readers what bears the semblance of a defence. He says:—"It would take too long to depict the drama of domestic discord and misery which would be inevitably entailed, discord and misery not only for himself, but what would be harder to bear, discord and misery for those near and dear to him. The womankind of the family would not be the least hard and bitter of all upon the unfeeling reformer. They would fly at him in the name of religion and morality, of social decorum, and of social respectability. They would piteously appeal to him in the interest of the future happiness of the infant herself, who, if not hazed early, might be mated never-as fate to them more horrible than death—and who herself might live to curse the sire who doomed her to be a social pariah, lonely and shunned. The rasa reformer would be beset on all sides with a curse more terrible in its comprehensiveness than the curse of the Cardinal, but not so innocuous. Ultimate success would be more than doubtful; the chances are that there would be revolt and defection in the family." On reading this apology for letting things alone such of his Hindu reformers as may be sincere in their professions will exclaim with one voice, "Heaven save us from our friend." In the words of their friend and advocate, the Hindu reformers have it not the courage to face the discord and misery that is said would await them if they attempted to show any courage in giving a practical shape to their talk. This discord and misery would be to them, we are told, more horrible than death. We are informed that they dread very much the curse which would be inevitably pronounced upon them, and that they are not prepared to face the chances of revolt and disaffection in their family. They would be reformers if they dared, but they dare not, and we are not to be allowed to say anything about inconsistency, or about "the courage of their convictions," or about practising what they preach! Oh, Mr. Pherozeshah. If the aforesaid fears are the reasons why these reformers cannot put their doctrines into practice, if we are to believe in the sincerity of the convictions of those who are evoking so much enthusiasm, and if that enthusiasm is genuine, I say that the time for the practical introduction of the much-needed reforms has come, but the instruments by which they can be effected are wanting. The time has arrived but not the *men*! The mantle of the late lamented Vishnu Parashram Shastri and of the equally regretted Karsandas Mulji has not fallen upon any one of the reformers of the present day. Who could ever believe that any undertaking could be successfully carried out without courageously facing or overcoming difficulties? In whatever we undertake we must expect to find some difficulties to overcome, some obstacles to remove, and some prejudices to conquer. The work of the reform of social abuses is one, no doubt, beset with many difficulties, but it is the evident duty of those who consider it their mission "to work the regeneration of their people to try to surmount them all and conquer the prejudices which may face them. They should not only make heavy personal sacrifices, but be prepared even to hold their fate lightly in their hands. If the difficulties attending the performance of any task is a legitimate argument for not taking active steps in any matter, then all progress would stop, and the world of to-day would be the same as that of a thousand years ago.

I have said enough, I suppose, to expose the hollowness of Mr. Pherozeshaw's defence of his friends inactivity in putting into practice what they preach. Regard for your space prevents me from pursuing this subject further. But there is one matter upon which I cannot be silent, and that is the great discovery which Mr. Pherozeshaw supposes he has made of the motive with which "under the garb of their own particular friend, I have written the letter which is the outcome of my impatience at seeing my Hindu friends endeavouring to raise themselves politically in the administration of the affairs of their own country." Truth was never more ingeniously perverted than in this case. You will allow me, Sir, the indulgence of reproducing the para. in which Mr. Pherozeshah says I have disclosed the real object of my letter. "I may, in passing, notice the discussion which recently took place on Mr. Telang's able paper read at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on the question whether social reforms should precede the agitation for political reforms. It is too comprehensive a subject to be treated here. I will not, therefore, intrude my own opinion on this occasion, but will simply say that the agitation among the educated natives for political reforms is the offspring of the education which they have received and which has produced in them a natural desire to distinguish themselves on the public platform. If we examine the world's history, we will find that human nature tries to distinguish itself more in the way by which it can secure plaudits in the arena of public life than in seeking the reward of one's own conscience and the satisfaction of having done his duty to his God and to his fellowmen in unobtrusive though none the less nobler deeds of life. That is the reason why there are one hundred noisy politicians to one Lord Shaftesbury. However, I do not desire to wander from the subject on which I commenced to write, nor to say one word more for or against the position taken up by Mr. Telang. All that I would earnestly impress upon my Hindu friends is, that, if they are sincere in their desire *to improve the condition of their widows by rescuing them from their deplorable condition or to counteract the evil of infant marriages*, the reforms which they advocate should *begin at home*." You will see, Sir, that I have nowhere stated that the social reforms should precede agitation for political reforms, and that I distinctly declined to say one word for or against the position taken up by Mr. Telang. But what says Mr. Pherozeshah? He states that I "earnestly impressed upon my Hindu friends that their reforms should begin at home, that is, that social reform should precede political progress." My reference to the reforms which should begin at home was distinctly stated to be in respect of enforced widowhood and infant marriages, as will appear from the sentence I have italicised, and it must be by some tortuous process known only to Mr. Pherozeshah that I am made to say that social reforms should precede political progress. One cannot be too hard upon a writer who thus knowingly perverts the meaning of the man whose views he proposes to criticise. But I will only say, in Mr. Pherozeshah's own words, that "there is neither fun nor humour in dippancy, and it only recoils severely against the person indulging in it when it is laboriously evolved out of a gross and palpable fallacy." I had no desire in my letter to wander from the subject which I commenced to write, notwithstanding the great boast made by Mr. Pherozeshah of having found me out. It will surprise him to learn what my opinion really is on the subject discussed by the Hon. Mr. Telang. As I have already stated, education revolves the mind, and the mind being thus expanded it naturally seeks to employ itself in various directions according to the natural inclination or ability or surroundings of the man. Some turn out clever rogues, some turn out great and good men, some turn out political patriots, and some great martyrs. All these are concurrent results. History abundantly proves this. So I have no particular opinion as to what should precede the other. Education having stepped into the arena, some people may agitate for political reforms and some may agitate for social reforms. You cannot stop the one and go on with the other. Both will go on simultaneously. This is my opinion, humble though it be, and it will surprise Mr. Pherozeshah. It is there fore impossible that I could have sneered at Mr. Telang or those who are striving to secure political progress. But I repeat what I stated in my letter, that it is easier work to educate the labour in the cause of political reforms than that which falls to the lot of social reformers of the true type. It is easier to be a noisy politician than a sincere and real reformer of the abuses from which one's race may be suffering, because under the benign administration under which we live, the former secures at not much trouble or sacrifice, plaudits in the arena of public life. The latter requires much self-denials, great personal sacrifices, and even the very lives of sincere reformers are often at stake. That is the reason, I repeat, why there are one hundred noisy educated and intellectual men in England one hundred noisy politicians to one quiet worker like Lord Shaftesbury in the humanising and noble work of improving and raising the condition of the people. I am here tempted to make one remark. Mr. Pherozeshah justifies the backwardness of the reformers in giving a practical application to their professions. If the curses of sires, family discord, dread of excommunication, &c., are considered a sufficient justification for them from the charge of pusillanimity in not putting their declarations and convictions into force, should I be wrong in supposing that those who are agitating for political reforms here would not only cease to take practical action, but also shut their mouths if the great and liberal English people were not what they are, and the Government of the country were not so beneficent as it is, but that it had a Siberia of its own to which they could despatch their inconvenient subjects. But I will not jump to that conclusion, it is only a question that could suggest itself to anyone from the line of the frail arguments adopted by the champion of a weak cause. The political association of Bombay includes within its body many of my personal friends. I may differ from them at times, but I do not on that account value their services any the less. I cannot be jealous of the political progress of the country in the benefit of which everyone of my community will share. I should be unworthy of the land in which I live if I were unfriendly to political progress, as Mr. Pherozeshah has insinuated. Mr. Pherozeshah appears to have discovered some esoteric meaning in one of my phrases, but as I have never called him noisy, I will not be so uncharitable as to attribute the gnashing of teeth and shaking of fist in which he indulges to the expression "noisy politicians" which appeared in my letter.

Pardon me, Sir, for this long letter. It may elicit a rejoinder as sophistical as the first. I can see the line of controversy to which Mr. Pherozeshah has given himself, and I promise not to trouble you again. Prolonged controversy between two Parsis on the subject of Hindu reform would seem a little *de trop*.—Yours, &c.,

DOSABHAI FRAMJI.

THE LAW RELATING TO APPEALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Section 551 of the Code of Civil Procedure, Act X. of 1877, directed as follows:—"Any respondent though he may not have appealed against any part of the decree, may, upon the hearing, not only support the decree on any of the grounds decided against him in the Court below, but may take any objection to the decree which he could have taken by way of appeal, provided he has given to the appellant or his pleader seven days' notice of such objection." When this law was in force no inconvenience or difficulty was experienced by the appellant or his pleader in meeting the grounds of objection in the memorandum of appeal, whenever one had been preferred, as the notice afforded him a sufficient warning to consider beforehand what he wished to urge against the objection.

Section 561 of the Code, Act XIV. of 1882, now in force, does not provide for such a notice. It purports to say that the respondent need no longer give a notice of his cross appeal to the appellant or his pleader, as before. A mere filing of objections is sufficient, the object of the Legislature in allowing cross-appeals is, as observed by Mr. Broughton in his commentaries on the Civil Procedure Code, evidently to open the whole case and to permit each party to urge what he can against the decision of the lower Court, to enable the Court of Appeal to arrive at a correct decision. But the omission of the words given to the appellant or his pleader from section 561 of the Code, goes to defeat this object, as it now frequently happens that the appellant or his pleader, if one has been engaged, is suddenly called upon to meet several arguments urged by the respondent in support of, or against the decree of the Court below, and is thus taken by surprise at the hearing. Many poor people finding it hard to pay for the services of professional men present their memoranda of appeals in person, and simply put in their appearance on the day appointed for the hearing. Not knowing, beforehand, what has been quietly put in on the record by their opponent, in the way of a cross-appeal, they are quite perplexed and are consequently placed at a great disadvantage. All this often terminates in failure of justice. It is difficult to understand what led the Legislature to omit the words *given, &c.*, and to substitute therefor the word "filed" in section mentioned above. Perhaps this may be due to an oversight. Be it what it may, it is, I think, desirable to bring this matter, through the medium of your columns, to the notice of the Legislative Department with a view to an amendment of section 561 of the Code.

B. R. A.

THE DEAF-MUTE INSTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to Mr. Baker's letter, published in your issue of yesterday, I have to request him to inform me through the medium of your valuable journal whether any arrangement has been made to teach the vernaculars to the deaf-mute children of poor natives, as it would be almost useless to teach them the English language when their parents do not know it at all. It is, therefore, to be hope that the authorities will be induced to make some provision for teaching the vernacular languages to native children.

March 17. A NATIVE.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 1s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Wholesale

where Mr. Tristram Ellis's picture of Cairo finds an appropriate background in the old-gold satin which covers the panels. But you have no time to linger here. Your host recrosses the hall, and, descending some steps beneath the gallery, you enter a small apartment, where the stuffed head of a bull (a memento of Mr. Blunt's prowess in the arena at Madrid in the days when he preferred the perils of bull-baiting to the delights of diplomacy) is placed over the fireplace, and a young albatross is fixed to the ceiling. A heavy Turcoman curtain is pushed aside, and you find yourself in Mr. Blunt's study. The room is long, low, and light. Prosaic bookcases line three out of the four walls, and files of the *Times* and *Pall Mall Gazette* bound in red at once attract your attention. A billiard-table occupies a central position, but it is just now shrouded in chintz and covered with innumerable despatch-boxes. The labels "Egypt," "Correspondence with Arabi," "Camberwell Election," "India," and "British Home Rule Association," tell their own tale, and transport you in the spirit as if by magic from South London to Ceylon, from Cairo to Dublin, and from the banks of the Nile to the shores of the Ganges. There are many stuffed birds to be seen over the book-shelves, but you will probably be more interested in Arabi's firmans or the Indian addresses which, along with a portrait of Lord Byron, fill one of the few vacant spaces on the wall; in the original programme of the Egyptian National party, corrected by Arabi's own hand; or in a filigree silver casket which was the votive offering of the grateful Mohammedan of Ceylon. Mr. Blunt usually works at a small table near the fire. It is, as might be expected, littered with papers and correspondence, but just now it is poetry and not politics which engrosses his attention. You have unwittingly interrupted him in the composition of a sonnet which he intends to call *Ireland's Vengeance*, and to which he will return as soon as you have departed. It was here he wrote some of the tuneful *Sonnets of Proteus*, and sang of the wrongs of Egypt in *The Wind and the Whirlwind*; it is here he ponders on the grievances of India and Ireland. As he stands with his back to the fire and leans against the marble chimney-piece, where a Louis XVI. clock makes a convenient resting-place, for half a dozen Arabic coffee-cups, Mr. Blunt speaks plainly on the great question of the day. Hardly three months have passed since he wooed the suffrages of the electors of Camberwell as a Conservative, but he fears now that the mantle of political justice has not descended on the shoulders of the Tories as he hoped, and so he has declared for Home Rule and helped to form a British Home Rule Association. From the subject of oppressed nationalities you wander imperceptibly to the question of the rearing of Arab horses, and you go to see the stables and admire the famous mare "Shageefa" (once the property of the Sharef of Mecca); and the admirable proportions of "Roala" and Nizam."

The story of Mr. Blunt's career is one of no common interest. The Blunts of Springfield come of an ancient Sussex stock. A century and a half ago, one of them married the heiress of the Gales of Crabbet, and the estate she brought with her finally came to Wilfrid Blunt's father, who fought at Corunna. His son was educated at Stonyhurst and Oscott, won his spurs as a diplomatist in the Legations of Athens and Madrid, crossed the Pampas on a mission, published a volume of successful love-sonnets under the pseudonym of "Proteus," and in 1869 married the granddaughter of Lord Byron. Accompanied by his wife, he traversed Spain on horseback during the Carlist troubles, and explored the mountains of north-western Asia Minor and the Algerian plateaux to the south of the Atlas. In 1879 they accomplished a perilous journey in the Mount Sinai desert, and travelled through Mesopotamia to the almost unknown country beyond it. The outcome of these wanderings was Lady Anne's interesting record, *The Bedouins of the Euphrates*, and the creation of the Arab stud at Crabbet. The expedition across the Great Desert to Nedj in Oriental disguise was a much more serious adventure, and it resulted in another volume from the pen of Lady Anne Blunt, and in her husband thinking out and writing *The Future of Islam*. Mr. Blunt now became the champion of Moslem aspirations, and his connection with Arabi and the Egyptian movement of 1882 is already a matter of history. When misfortune came, he stood his Egyptian friends in good stead, and defrayed from his own purse the heavy cost of their defence. He boldly upheld the unpopular cause in the columns of the *Times* and sang of their sorrows in the forcible and nervous verses of *The Wind and the Whirlwind*. His sympathy with oppressed nationalities has since made him the staunch advocate of greater liberty in India, and the firm friend of Home Rule in Ireland. In the interest of the natives of Hindustan he spent the winter of 1883-4 in travelling that country, and he has already recorded his experiences in a book entitled *Ideas about India*. This last political pilgrimage enabled him to visit Arabi and his friends in exile. Mr. Blunt has triumphed on more than one occasion in a polemical contest with Mr. Gladstone, and Lord Granville in fear and trembling interdicted his presence in Egypt. The programme he offered to the Tories of Clapham was a novel one, but his reputation will in the end gain rather than suffer by his defeat. The exigencies of party are hardly favourable to the presence in Parliament of so able and courageous a free-lance as Mr. Blunt. The hours have sped swiftly by while you have been talking to him of all these things, and it is time to leave the neat stables, and the pleasant lawn, over which a multitude of carrier pigeons perpetually flutter; for you must return regretfully to the noisy whirl of London, while your host goes back to the weighty affairs of the Home Rule Association, and his unfinished sonnet on the woes of Erin.—*World*.

UNEMPLOYED HINDOOS IN LONDON.

THE party of Hindoos collected in Bombay during the last mousoon for the purpose of the entertainment then projected under the title of the "Indian Village for London" appear to be in rather a sorry plight. "An afternoon Visitor" supplies the *Daily News* with the following account of the community:—They are the forty-four natives of India whose spokesman appeared at the Wandsworth Police-court to ask the magistrate's advice. His story to Mr. Paget was that he and his companions were engaged by the Albert Palace Association up till the 30th of April; but that the association had thought proper to terminate their engagement last week, and that they had no food supplied to them since last Wednesday. In one way and another this has been a hard and trying winter even for natives of these northern latitudes of ours, and even for a good many who have been comfortably clad and well housed and well fed. The bare idea of a forlorn little band of Hindoos being found here in London without food or employment, and clad in the garments of their own sunny land, must have struck a chord of compassion in many a heart as the police report was read. The circumstances in which I found them were not by any means calculated to allay compassion. They are lodged in three new houses at the back of the Albert Palace. The houses are good ones, and who is responsible for their condition I will not pretend to say, but they are miserably furnished and in a very dirty state; and as I took a chair in the midst of a roomful of these unfortunate Children of the Sun, they were about as full of complaints, and, I thought, looked about as wretched as any poor mortals could look. One handsome, swarthy fellow sat on a bed, a copious white turban round his head. Huddled round a very small fire were three or four others. One of them wore very scanty pink flannel trousers, no stockings, a pair of thin sleepers, and a slight gold hat, or what looked like it. On two other beds there were others seated, very meagrely clad, and looking pinched, and cold, and despondent. I told them I had come to see what their trouble was, and who had been ill-using them, and my hand was grasped with effusion, and a perfect Babel of complaints was forthwith poured out upon me. It is a pity I cannot depict here the depressing disguiness of the room, the brilliant raiment, the flashing black eyes, the swarthy faces, and the pearly teeth which, together with excited gestures, combined to present a very singular tableau for a dull back street in Battersea. "The Sahib" had great difficulty in getting specific facts until a new arrival appeared on the scene—a young man buttoned up in an overcoat and wearing a flaring crimson turban over a face of considerable intelligence. He had been a medical student and a lecturer in his own country; had come over as an acrobat, and frankly admitted that he had been charged with being "the head of the lot," apparently because he had been foremost in resenting what they all felt had been bad usage.

Now I must in fairness say—and I had better perhaps say it now that I do not think the Albert Palac Association deserve unqualified blame for the treatment these poor people have been subjected to, but I haven't a shadow of doubt in my own mind—and I am not relying entirely on the testimony of the men themselves—that they have been very badly used, and that they bitterly rue their temerity in having allowed themselves to be beguiled from their homes under tropical skies to come and spend a winter, here with us in London. They were told that Queen Victoria very much wished to see some of her Indian subjects at work, but that it was very inconvenient for her to go to India, and she hoped therefore that some of them would be persuaded to come to London. They do not appear even yet to have abandoned all hope that her Majesty will see them. All but two are married men, and many with families. There are only two females in the party, and they have left their little ones at home and have come over here to make their fortunes. I have before me one of the agreements, which stipulates that one of them shall faithfully serve the company from the 25th of last September to the 30th of April next at 25 rupees per calendar month. This is one of the women, who comes from Poona. Some if not all, the men were to have 75 rupees a month. The rupee reckoning for exchange may be taken to be about one and seven-pence. The company therefore were to "suitably clothe, lodge, board, and feed" these people, and were to pay the men about 6*l.* a month. This I suppose would be liberal pay; but it was a mere trifle compared with the "backsheesh" that was to flow in upon them. I have reliable ground for believing that they were told to provide themselves with good big boxes to take home the rupees that would flow in upon them in a copious shower from the moment they appeared in London, and the assurance that her Majesty the Queen particularly wished them to come would of course lend probability to such representations. They were to have only four hours' work a day, and they were to be taken to see all the sights of London. They were to be well clothed and abundantly fed and suitably lodged, "and do they say this suitable lodge?" indignantly exclaimed one of the men. He turned up a very thin palliasse from an iron bedstead. There was a pillow without a pillow-case, and for covering there were two dark coarse rugs. "I am not Christian," he said, "but I will swear on Bible that I sleep for a month on boxes. I say to him, 'Well, sir, do you brought us to kill?' He say, 'We don't care—jaw thum murjaw—you better die or not.'" One poor fellow appears to have acted on this suggestion, though it should be added that whisky seems to have had as much to do with his death as cold. At any rate he died partly at least from some affection of the chest. One member of the band seemed to be suffering greatly from rheumatism, and another deplorable looking wight was pulled forward for my inspection, and was pronounced to have been suffering for three days with acute pain in his stomach. The fantastic garb of this man and his doleful phiz were funny enough in themselves, but this was left in their bad taste his stomach to show me where his trouble lay, and screwed his dusky features about while the medical student pinched and poked him, to show I suppose that there was no delusion, was extremely droll.

These men were, I understand, originally engaged and their agreement made out in the name of another association or company, and that they were beguiled by unscrupulous and extravagant promises has been frankly admitted. Without it, it was pleaded, they couldn't have been got over here. The original agreement appearing likely to lapse, the Albert Palace Association telegraphed out to secure the party on the terms arranged—just as they stood. Thus they cannot be held responsible for what was done to the extent they would have been if they had treated with these people from the first. Nevertheless the people were cruelly deceived, and, without attaching undue importance to all their complaints, they have unquestionably been bitterly disappointed, and have suffered this winter very greatly. Their hours have been long, their clothing quite inadequate, their backsheesh purely mythical, and their "nice enjoyments" the same. Their performances, naturally enough, have been very unsatisfactory, and their importation a signal failure. Almost ever since they first came to London—of which few, if any, of them have seen anything but that dreary corner of Battersea—they have declared that they were perishing with cold, and have begged to be taken back. Meanwhile, however, the whole concern of the association has been seized upon by the debenture-holders, and handed over to a "receiver" in chancery. The association has in part disappeared, and whether these poor strangers in a far-off land have any redress for their wrongs is more than I can say. The debenture-holders paid them up to last Saturday, and offered them a month's wages and their passage back to India in accordance with agreement. By way of support they declare they have discontinued the supply of food—contrary to the agreement. The people are holding out for wages for the full time, and if they can get this they will betake themselves to the workhouse; and it is to be feared will carry with them anything but pleasant memories of the capital of the British Empire. They are not, I fear, model or immaculate characters, but perhaps that will be their opinion of a good many Londoners. It has been a wretched business throughout, and the moral of it seems to be that without some sort of precautions for the protection of helpless and ignorant foreigners against unscrupulous agents for exhibitions, this sort of importation ought not to be permitted. Perhaps it is a matter for satisfaction that the failure of this venture has been so signal that it is not likely to meet with imitators.

This article called forth the following letter from Mr. A. Bonner who visited Bombay specially as the agent for engaging the natives and taking them to England:—"Your correspondent says that 'a band of Hindoos without food and employment,' in a manner calculated no doubt to elicit a large amount of natural sympathy; but a simple statement of the facts puts a very different complexion on the affair. Their services having been dispensed with, the Indians were offered a month's wages and a free passage back. Hitherto they have not accepted this offer, which, if all the circumstances are taken into consideration, must be regarded as not only reasonable, but liberal. When they do so their usual supplies will be resumed till the date of embarkation, and every arrangement made for their comfort on the return voyage. Meanwhile, as nearly 100*l.* was distributed amongst them in the shape of wages so lately as Monday last, they can hardly be described as utterly destitute. With regard to clothing, you will be surprised to learn that during the short period they have been here, instead of what your correspondent describes as 'dark coarse rugs,' four blankets have been supplied to each man, in addition to one each previous to leaving Bombay. Instead of "sleeping on boxes," iron cots have been provided, perfectly new, as was everything else supplied. Twenty-four fires have been kept going day and night, and over two tons of coal per week have been consumed. Two young men and two charwomen have been constantly employed to keep the two places as warm and clean as possible. Those who know the habits and customs of these Asiatics will best appreciate the difficulties of the task. As to food, they have been fed while here as they never were before, and probably never will be again. They have had an abundance of rice, poultry, goats, fish, curries, eggs, milk, tea, tobacco, dhol, flour, spices, and many delicacies which while they were in their native land they never dreamed of. That they have suffered from cold of course cannot be denied; but they have been amply provided with warm clothing and warm rooms. Yet, as their neighbours can testify, their doors are rarely shut, and they may be constantly seen about with no stockings on their feet and very imperfectly protected against the inclemency of the season; and, in spite of all our remonstrances, they neglect to take the most ordinary precautions against the cold. It is rarely profitable to fight out in the columns of a newspaper a dispute between employers and employed, and especially where the latter are foreigners; but if any unprejudiced person will be at the pains to look into the actual facts, they will find that these men have been treated with exceptional forbearance and indulgence, that there is not a man amongst them who has any bona fide cause of complaint; nor is there one of them who has really earned one-fourth of the wages which have been paid to him. I could easily turn the tables on them, but I forbear.

THE "NINETEENTH CENTURY" AND IRELAND.

OF the five papers on Irish questions in the March number of the *Nineteenth Century*, the most important is that in which Mr. Robert Giffen discusses "The Economic Value of Ireland to Great Britain."

In summing up his array of statistical calculations he says that Ireland in population has sunk from one-third to less than one-seventh of the United Kingdom; in gross income, from two-seventeenths to less than one-seventeenth; in capital, from a proportion that was material to about one-twent-fourth only; in taxable resources, from a proportion that was also material, being, perhaps, about one-tenth to a proportion that is almost imperceptible—the proportion of only one to 50. While as a community in relation to Great Britain there is an immense decline, the Irish people are much better off individually, partly because there are fewer people than there were 50 years ago, but with the same resources. Economically considered, the English Government is declared to be "a loser by Ireland to the extent of about £2,750,000 per annum, although it receives from Ireland over £3,000,000 more revenue than Ireland, on any fair computation, ought to pay. After acknowledging the authorship of the plan of settling the Land and Home Rule questions put forth in the *Statist* with the signature of "Economist," Mr. Giffen says:—

If Irish local authorities can be set up amicably, and with the consent of Ireland's representatives, so much the better; if no such authorities can be set up then it will be necessary still to exclude hostile Irish representatives from the Imperial Parliament and set up local authorities of a non-popular kind. So far as I can see, there is no getting out from between the horns of this dilemma. In either case a settlement of the land question seems expedient, in order to give the new authorities a chance, and in order to disentangle the Imperial and Irish exchequers. No merely Irish authorities could buy out the landlords, because they would not have credit enough. If the exchequers are not disentangled, the Irish people would have the apparent grievance of being taxed without representation, whereas in some form or other they would be represented in local councils. It is, therefore, expedient at the same time at once to buy out Irish landlords effectively, which can be done by the Imperial exchequer, and to give new local authorities a revenue which they could collect and administer, and which would be the equivaleat of the contributions to the Imperial exchequer they would continue to make under existing taxes, deducting a certain fixed proportion as due from them for the Imperial protection. Subject to the condition that the Imperial Parliament imposed no new taxes on Ireland, which it is not worth while doing, there would be no injustice in such an arrangement, and the Irish people could not then say they were taxed without representation. But the existing intolerable anomaly would be got ridof, and Great Britain would cease to be governed in a large degree by a hostile faction coming from a country which contributes nothing to Imperial strength.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre sets forth a succession of historical precedents for Home Rule, referring to Canada, the United States, Sweden and Norway, Finland and Russia, Luxembourg and Holland, and Austria and Hungary. Assuming the rôle of a prophet he predicts that the Irish question must be settled. "If the federal scheme should be adopted by Mr. Gladstone, the Tories would probably find that when once the principle of autonomy is adopted they would prefer the other and more advanced scheme, under which the Irish members would no longer be represented in the Imperial Parliament, and they would make this a special merit of their settlement. If, on the other hand, Mr. Gladstone should propose a scheme—based on the colonial principle, it would be more open to attack as interfering with the unity of the Empire, and when defeated its opponents would make a merit of proposing a plan based on federation."

Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice traces the movement by which Austria and Hungary have become a confederation of two independent states, and Mr. Arthur D. Elliot, the member for Roxburgshire, repudiates Home Rule. "Were England," he says very truly, "to have a separate Parliament for English affairs, and Scotland a separate Parliament for Scotch affairs the importance of Scotland in the kingdom as a whole would inevitably be very seriously diminished." But he cannot believe that modern statesmen will, in a fit of natural impatience, give up the old object for which their predecessors had long been working, viz., by the removal of inequalities, the remedying of grievances, and the firm administration of the law, at last to weld together all the inhabitants of these islands into one contented and united nation.

Mr. F. H. Hill declares for Home Rule, represented by an Irish Parliament in Dublin, and says a separate Parliament for the internal affairs of Great Britain, meeting in Westminster, or two separate Parliaments—one for Scotland meeting at Edinburgh, one for England meeting at Westminster—with an Imperial Parliament, either elected by specially constructed constituencies or chosen by delegation from the national Parliaments, would be the natural completion of the system.

GOLD-MINING IN MYSORE.

THE annual general meeting of the Mysore Gold Mining Company (Limited) was held at the City Terminus Hotel. Sir C. Tennant, M.P., presided. The report of the directors stated that for the year ended September 30 last the gold obtained had realized £14,674, which was sufficient, including receipts for interest, &c., to cover the whole of the expenses, leaving a profit of £1,676. The ore stamped from June, 1884, to January, 1886, had been 3,463 tons, producing 8,442 ounces of gold, of the value of £32,789. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that the directors met the shareholders on the present occasion with greater satisfaction than at any previous meeting. The report of the directors and the periodical reports from the mine showed that they possessed a very valuable property. During the past year they had been opening the mine in a most satisfactory manner. He then read the telegram, which had been received that morning from Captain Plummer, the manager, who, after mentioning the various assays obtained, stated that the mine never looked better, and that the stamps were working regularly. More European miners were being sent out, from which circumstance they looked for an increased amount of work and larger gold returns. Arrangements had also been made for the extensive use of rock drills, and it was also intended to send out the proper apparatus for treating the tailings of the mine, which assayed eight to ten pennyweights per ton. They looked to being able to pay a dividend next April. Captain W. B. M'Taggart, in seconding the motion, dissented from the criticisms made in certain quarters with regard to gold mining in general and particularly in India, and said it seemed to be forgotten that all the gold in the world had come from mines. With the present scarcity of the metal he thought that gold mining, especially in India, with its favourable prospects, should rather be encouraged than discouraged. The report was adopted, and resolutions were afterwards passed re electing the retiring directors and auditors, and (at an extraordinary meeting) authorizing the issue of 15,000 new shares of £1 each, at a premium of £3 each (instead of £4, as at first intended), in order to provide funds for works of development in various parts of the property, the shares to be allotted in the proportion of one new share for every nine now held.

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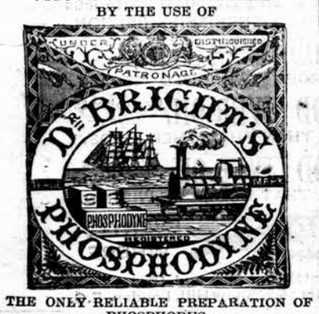

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☞ The GUIDE for March has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a ourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hil sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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